THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

MR. FAWCETT in an extra-Parliamentary speech thus adverted to the question of the payment of the expenses of the Indian Contingent for the Egyptian War:

This was a question whose importance was not to be measured by its immediate consequences, but by the precedent which it might create for the future. At the close of last session, a debate took place on this subject in the House of Commons, in which many strong opinions were expressed by members sitting in different quarters of the House, that all that India should be called upon to pay was the ordinary pay of her troops. The Government reserved the point for future decision, all the facts not being before them; but so far as his view of the matter was concerned, he could assure them that he had not forgotten the declaration that he formerly made on this question, and he would carefully consider those declarations when the point was ripe for decision.

It remains to be seen how Her Majesty's Government will decide the question. The Indian Contingent has been much belauded, but we hope justice will be done to the Indian tax-payers.

WE GLADLY REPRODUCE the following remarks of Dr. Hunter on the literary undertaking of Mr. Malabari of Bombay:

"I was much interested last winter by a literary tour through Bengal made by one of your fellow-citizens, himself a distinguished man of letters. Among other things he told me he was translating certain of Professor Max Muller's works into the vernacular languages of Western India. I believe that gentleman to be admirably qualified for the task, and I believe that no class of work is more exactly suited to the intellectual wants of this country at present. When I inquired into the prospect of the undertaking on my arrival in Bombay, I found it had been arrested, not by any fault of the author or translator, but simply for want of funds. Gentlemen, I am one of those who believe that literature should be self-supporting. But I am not one of those who do not believe that the time has yet come when literature of the higher class can possibly be self-supporting in India. When, however, I look around me, and see the magnificent educational structures which private munificence has here erected in iron and granite, I feel assured that a similar munificence will not be wanting for those noble creations of literature which are more lasting than marble or brass."

Nobly said. It will be shame to India, if Mr. Malabari's grand project falls though from want of funds.

A SPECIAL MISSION, by order of the French minister of Agriculture, will shortly visit Japan in order to study the cultivation of the vine. In Japan, it seems, the vine grows nearly up to the region of snow, and the idea is that the Japanese vine may be grown successfully in French soil.

THE ENTERTAINMENT given in Bombay to the troops of the Indian Division, lately returned from Egypt, seems to have been most successful. The native population vied with the European residents in doing honour to the men who had so well represented India in the brief war. The programme was an admirable one; a short march through densely crowded streets, with bunting flying on every hand; sports at which liberal money prizes were given; a dinner and dance for the Europeans; unlimited good cheer and a nautch likewise for their native fellow-soldiers; with fireworks and electric illuminations to round off the day's festivities—could anything more have been desired? It is a fact worthy of note that the native troops were particularly pleased with the hearty cheers with which they were greeted by groups of European residents assembled at various points along the route.

MR. AZIZ AHIMAD, a convert to Christianity from Mahomedanism, is at present in the Glasgow University. He gave an address in Manchester, dressed in his native Mussalman costume, and spoke of the need for increased missionary effort among the teeming millions of his fellow-countrymen.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY notifies that Sir George LeGrand Jacob's Prize for 1882, for an Essay on "Travelling in India and Inter-Communication between the several Provinces before and after the Introduction of British Rule," has been awarded to Lakshman Gangadhar Bhadbhade, B. A., of Deccan College.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

FROM AN ARTICLE on rainfall in the *American Journal of Science* for January, the wettest portion of the globe seems to be Cherapunji in Assam, where the mean annual fall for over sixteen years reaches the enormous depth of 492½ inches, or upwards of sixty feet, rather more than half falling in the months of June and July.

MYSORE it would appear would follow the good example of the Government of India in the introduction of the important experiment of local self-government. At a public meeting the Dewan Mr. Rungacharlu explained the resolution of his Government on the subject. The elective system will be introduced.

AT THE ABOVE MEETING Mr. Rangacharlu said:

I venture therefore to submit that the liberal measures in regard to self-Government now inaugurated by the Government of India, would be incomplete, if the elective Municipal and Local Fund Boards created by them were not further utilized whether by way of deputing a certain number of members to the Legislative Councils of the Local Governments, or in some other way, as the exponents of public opinion on public matters entitled to respectful consideration from Government. In considering the constitution of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, it will be useful to have regard to the distinction between administrative and executive functions. Representative bodies are eminently fitted for the former, but they would labour under great disadvantage if charged with executive work. In the smaller Municipalities with limited income and expenditure, there will not be difficulty in leaving the entire administration both administrative and executive to the Municipal Boards, but in larger Municipalities like those of Bangalore and Mysore involving various important interests with a large income and requiring extensive establishments to administer Municipal affairs with efficiency as well as in regard to Local Fund Boards whose works extend over wide areas, a separation of the administrative from the executive functions will be necessary to ensure success. The former may be placed entirely in the hands of the representative Boards subject to the control of the Government but the Government officers or other paid officers possessed of the requisite training and appointed or approved by Government, must continue to be eagerly employed in the Executive portion of the work.

WE UNDERSTAND that Babu Durgaguity Banerjea, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Presidency Commissioner. What is a loss to Patna is a gain to the Presidency.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Her Highness the Maharani of Vizianagram has contributed the sum of two thousand three hundred and forty-three pounds, in order to complete the sum of ten thousand pounds required for the Northbrook Indian Society and Club in London.

IN THE UNITED STATES, agriculture is the occupation of one-half of their inhabitants. It keeps in abundance 51 millions of people, while the exports amount to at least 12,500,000 dols. India ought to know how agriculture has proved so successful in America, and to follow her ways in order to achieve similar success.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

WE AGREE with the *Indian Spectator* that the Parsis may well be proud of the success of their 'champion shot,' Mr. Dorabji Padamji. For years past has Mr. Dorabji held his own against the best European competitors, and his score this year is admitted to be the largest that India has yet witnessed. Nor does Mr. Dorabji excel only in manly sports. We are told that he is one of the closest scientific students in the country, thus dividing his attention between the library and the field.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has addressed a despatch to His Excellency the Viceroy acknowledging the receipt of the address congratulating Her Majesty on her escape from the attempt lately made upon Her Majesty's life. His Lordship writes:

I am commanded to state that the receipt of these loyal addresses has given Her Majesty sincere gratification, and that the Queen-Empress highly appreciates the good feeling towards Her Person which has been manifested by the Princes, Chiefs and peoples of India.

I have to request that Your Excellency in Council will take steps to make generally known in India the sentiments which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express.

THE FOLLOWING is the reply of the Viceroy to the Calcutta memorial regarding the treatment of the Salvation Army by the Bombay Government:

In reply I am to say that His Excellency in Council entirely agrees with the Memorialists in holding that the executive Government in India is bound to act with the strictest impartiality towards persons of all religious denominations and to afford them full freedom for the exercise of their respective religions. It is at the same time, however, the duty of the Government to preserve the public peace, and the law has entrusted the various Local Governments with special powers for that purpose. It appears that the Government of Bombay, acting upon their own responsibility, have taken certain measures which they considered to be necessary for the maintenance of the public peace in the city of Bombay, and which have been pronounced by the highest judical authority in that Presidency to be within the legal rights of the executive authorities. The Government of India have, therefore, not deemed it expedient to interfere with the action of the Local Government in a matter which is especially within the province of that Government.

We must confess that the Government of India could not be expected to act otherwise in the matter. But the Bombay Government we make no doubt will profit by the lesson taught by the Calcutta meeting.

WE ARE SORRY to read the following from the *Time's* Calcutta Correspondent:

The coming municipal elections in Calcutta have given rise to gross scandals, which are forming the subject matter of police investigation. The expectation of receiving the much-coveted titles of Khan Bahadoor and Rai Bahadoor has excited an amount of competition and emulation, which, as might well have been anticipated from the vulgar nature of the promised rewards, has induced in some instances conduct in the candidates which tends to clothe the whole electioneering machinery with an atmosphere of grave suspicion. If this state of things exists even in Calcutta, the enlightened centre of native civilization, it can well be imagined how exaggerated this evil will become in the remote districts, where the powers of supervision are difficult and lax, and the conception of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship are hazy and ill-defined. If a commission were appointed in India to take the evidence of experts on the question, there is very little doubt but that the evidence would be overwhelmingly opposed to the endeavour to impose upon the whole of India a sweeping measure of electoral Government. A political scheme embodying the principle of varied and graduated self-Government, and controlled by adequate checks and safe-guards, might in the course of time prove a valuable boon to the people of India, but the sudden attempt to exalt the whole people up to the highest standard of Western civilization, and to impose upon them duties and responsibilities, upon the presumption that by a single stroke their political education can be completed so as to fit them to fulfil their duties, is an experiment which is more than likely to convert a future boon into a present curse, and so, by inducing a failure which from the first, in the judgment of those most experienced, was almost inevitable, is calculated to stop all measures of advancement, and to excite in its stead a regrettable policy of re-action and retrogression.

The premises of the writer are wrong, consequently his conclusions are wrong. It is not true that the candidates for municipal elections in Calcutta have come forward for the sake of the empty titles of Rai Bahadur and Khan Bahadur, they do not care two-pence for such titles. As for scandals connected with the elections they have been few and far between—at any rate not at all approaching what not unfrequently occurs in that land of freedom, civilization, and light—England! We did not expect that the enlightened correspondent of the *Times* in Calcutta would follow the old adage—give a dog a bad name and then hang it!

WE GLADLY make room for the following remarks of the London *Times* on Lord Ripon's administration:

India has seldom enjoyed years of more unruffled prosperity than the last two and a half. So smooth has been Indian progress that by those who measure administrative laboriousness by the creaking of the wheels LORD RIPON'S viceroyalty will be despised for supineness and lethargy. LORD RIPON did not succeed to an easy post. His Treasury was empty; his foreign policy had to wait on events; his colleagues at home were suspected of not knowing very plainly their own minds. His religious views rendered his personal situation in a British community denominationally prejudiced somewhat ambiguous. A debilitating illness struck him down at the opening of his official term. He has seen a deficit turn into surplus. He has maintained honourable peace. The most suspicious Protestant has found no pretext for questioning his ecclesiastical impartiality. He has performed every task of his exacting station with a scrupulous and unsparing diligence. LORD RIPON individually has been as little visible as a constitutional Sovereign. To memories which recall Governors-General like Lord Dalhousie, always at the helm, and dictating the course, the present viceroyalty may well seem tame and titular. Indian minds note the result of order and contentment, and justly impute the praise to the exalted official who dwells among them. If the remainder of Lord Ripon's term resemble that which has gone, his Government will rank in the estimation of India with the most illustrious of those which have preceded it. When administration moves easily, European censors are apt to attribute the virtue to the system. To Oriental imaginations systems are impersonated in the rulers. Lord Ripon will not lose his rightful meed of honour among his Indian subjects because he is so unegotistically constituted as to have let his countrymen forget the workman in his work.

We subscribe to every word of the above.

THURSDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

THERE SEEMS to be a doggedness in the spirit in which postal affairs are administered in Bengal. Where there is no demand of Letter Boxes, Rural Peons or Post Offices they are sometimes conceded without being even asked for, but where the people do demand a Post Office or a letter box for their convenience the Post Master General not unfrequently shews a close-fisted hand and doggedly refuses the accommodation on some pretext or other. Here is a case in point. We have before us a copy of a representation from the Ichapur Sadharani Sabha to the Director General of the Post Office which illustrates the moral we have noted. We have not space for all the particulars, but we are really surprised that the Circumlocution Office should flourish under the rule of Mr. Hogg.

A GORUCKPORE CORRESPONDENT writes:

The Patna Baraich State Railway, commenced last September under the contract system, has so far advanced that it is expected that the earth-work will be completed before next monsoon. Unfortunately the climate of the district through which the railway passes in some places is so bad, especially on the section to the east of Goruckpore, that the railway employes are put in great trouble There are no hospitals on the line which it behoves the authorities to establish betimes. The treatment experienced by the employes at the hands of the superior railway officials is very harsh which caused universal dissatisfaction.

A CORRESPONDENT at Chittagong writes as follows on the subject of the allowances to Customs House Officers:

The preventive officers at this Port are paid at the rate of Rs. 50, 40 and 30 according as they are in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class. These salaries are most inadequate but they receive a slight increase from fees paid to them while working on board vessels laden with duty-payable goods on Sunday and Holidays. They are on the scale as follows:—

Salt Vessels-Customs officers Rs. 2. Inspectors Rs. 3, Collectors Rs. 5. General cargo vessels:—Customs officers Rs. 2, Inspectors Rs. 3. Native vessels: Customs officers Re 1, Inspectors Rs. 3, Wharf officers Re 1. The preventive officers here do the same work and have the same responsibilities as their confreres in Calcutta, but they do not enjoy the same privileges and emoluments. Their salaries are much lower and the fees for Sunday and holiday work are not distributed as in Calcutta. The Inspectors and Wharf officers in Calcutta do not get any extra fees for Sunday and holiday work. The Inspectors' duty here consists of merely seeing the adjustment of the scales of salt laden vessels and taking the weights of few bags of rice which is the work of a few minutes. But the Preventive officers have to stay on board vessels from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. to see the loading and unloading of cargo and upon them devolves all the responsibility. The Inspectors get high fixed salaries and have very light work. The Wharf officer gets an allowance of only one rupee from native vessels for holiday work, but his work is not increased in the case of native vessels and his presence there is not in the least necessary on holidays. The allowance to him is a gift.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

The criminal suit brought by the native Doctor of Bongong against Dr. Brander, the officiating Civil Surgeon of Nuddea, on a charge of assault, having been transferred from the file of the Bongong Deputy Magistrate under the plea of the "White Act," was fixed to be heard today by Mr. Ritchie, the newly appointed Joint-Magistrate of Nuddea. The peace-makers of the district, blessed be their names, I mean the pleaders of Krishnaghur, induced both parties to come to a compromise and Dr. Brander having made an ample written apology to the aggrieved, the native Doctor, a petition was filed to-day on behalf of the prosecution to get the case withdrawn from the Joint's file. All's well that ends well.

IT IS STATED that the Maharaja of Hill Tipperah has given Rs. 5,000, and Babu Ragunath Das of Dacca Rs. 1,500, to the Dacca Pundits' Association; the latter gift being intended to cover the cost of a press for the reproduction of rare Sanskrit manuscripts. This is a most praiseworthy gift. Six rich landowners have also united to subscribe Rs 8,700 to the Northbrook Library Hall at Dacca.

FRIDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

A SECT called "New Israel" has risen among Jews. It abandons circumcision, abstinence from certain viands, and changes the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Babu Kally Kissen Tagore has given a donation of Rs. 500 for a building of the Shibpore High Class English school and an annual subscription of Rs. 200 for its maintenance.

BAL GUNGADHUR TILAK, Editor of the *Mahratta*, and Gopal Gunesh Agarkar, Editor of the *Kesari*, who were each sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment at the Criminal Sessions of Bombay in June, for defaming Rao Bahadur Wasedeo Mahadev Barve, State Karbari of Kohlapur, were thus honored on release from jail. A carriage and pair waited in the jail compound, and Messrs. Tilak and Agarkar having taken their seats in it were driven out on the public road, where they were welcomed by upwards of a thousand people. They were then decorated with garlands, flowers being also strewn over them. Munshi Sheik Husein Junakur having presented them with an address, they were taken to Girgaum, behind the bungalow of the late Hon. Moraji Goculdas, where some more garlands were put round them; speeches were also delivered. In the evening they were entertained at Byculla, and on the following day an address was presented to them at the Madhev Bagh, Cowasji Patel Tank.

IT IS STATED that, under instructions from the Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department with the Government of India, it has been ruled by the Surgeon-General for Bengal, with reference to the examinations of subordinate medical officers in the service of Government, that an Assistant-Surgeon who appears for examination for promotion and passes in all but one subject, should have his re-examination limited to that one subject, provided he appears for re-examination not later than six months after his first examination If he fails to come up within this time, he should be required to pass in all subjects. An Assistant-Surgeon, who fails to pass in two or more subjects, should be re-examined in all subjects until he passes.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a representation which the Kamarhatti Association have addressed to the Presidency Commissioner. It is a reasonable letter. The Association pray for an equal distribution of Municipal Grants to the educational institution within the Barhanagar Municipality. They say there are eleven schools, of which six only are partially supported by the Municipal fund. The Barhanagar vernacular school with an average daily attendance of sixty students receives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 30, while the Belghoria and Dukhinasur Vernacular schools with much higher averages of daily attendance receive Rs. 5 and 7 respectively.

SATURDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

OUR GOSSAIN DURGAPORE CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:

The Sub-Divisional officers of Kushtea and Chuadangah have commenced their annual tours. In this part of the District Chuadangah is suffering from fever and the Deputy ought to make some special arrangement to relieve the poor sufferers. In Kushtea Poradah is most suffering and I hope Mr. Anderson will direct his particular attention towards the mitigation of the suffering and misery of the sick poor. Their suffering has been very golat and in this year of scarcity the people cannot bear it any longer. The zemindars far from doing their duty for they trying every means to realise their rents from the distressed ryots.

A PARTY of native gentlemen, who were the other evening walking along the footpath near the Eden Gardens, were stopped very close to the Strand by a Policeman stationed there, who told them in the politest language he could command that they could not go beyond the point at which they had arrived, as that portion of the footpath was closed to *kala lokes* between the hours of 5 and 8 P. M. So they left the footpath and took to the main thoroughfare, when they saw an East Indian youth very much blacker than any of them pass along the forbidden path unchallenged. So it wasn't exactly the crime of color in this case. But is it true, our informant asks, that the Queen's highway near Government House in the metropolis of British India is actually closed to a respectable and loyal section of Her Majesty's subjects? We commend this to the notice of the Police Commissioner.

THERE WERE 256 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 4th November of which 37 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 26 from bowel complaints, 3 from accidents and suicide, 22 from pthisis and asthma, 10 from spleen diseases, 14 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born, 36 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, forty persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 10. The average of daily mortality was 36·5.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Bengal Office telegrams relating to the prevalence of cholera at Mecca since 24th October last and quarantine against Arabian arrivals.

THE MYMENSING Sunmilani Sabha of Calcutta have addressed a letter to Mr. Croft as Chairman of the Bengal Provincial Committee of the Education commission in which they allude to their services to the cause of female education and express their acquiscence in the views expressed by otheir united bodies. In addition they make suggestions for provision for technical colleges and schools and for physical, moral and religious education for our boys.

MR. HUME'S seductive speech regarding the Simla Hospital has told. A contemporary says that Major Baring, moved doubtless, as the Viceroy expected, by Mr. Hume's eloquence, has consented to the hand-some donation of Rs. 20,000 towards the new Simla Hospital. So he has not remained out in camp until he recovered from the attack. We also hear that His Highness the Raja Ranjit Singh of Ratlam has, quite unsolicited, forwarded a donation of Rs. 1,000 to this hospital. The Maharaja of Durbhanga has subscribed Rs. 5,000.

OWING to complaints of the bad condition of some portion of the opium sold at the September sale, which necessitated the postponement of the October sale for ten days, whilst the opium was being examined, a commission, composed of the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. J. Monro, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and an officer of the Opium Department, has been appointed to enquire into the general management of the Ghazipur Factory. Mr. Wardon, the Chemical Examiner, has also accompanied the Commission. It is said that the use of the *Sal* chests is the cause of the damage done.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, November 4.—Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that assurances had been given to the Porte that Lord Dufferin's mission to Egypt will not affect the diplomatic relations between England and Turkey.

6.—The Reverend S. F. Green, who was imprisoned for ritualistic practices, having resigned his living, has been released from goal.

Anthony Trol ope is seriously ill.

7.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Burmese Envoys had returned to Burma from India with the draft of a treaty, and His Lordship refused to give any further information on the subject pending a definite settlement of affairs. It is officially announced that Sir Garnet Wolseley will take the title of Lord Wolseley of Cairo.

6.—The President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers has replied to the French Comptroller General, that, as the English Comptroller General holds aloof from the sittings of the Council, it is inexpedient to admit the French Comptroller to them.

7.—Lord Dufferin has arrived at Alexandria *en route* to Cairo. The amendments to the Parliamentary Procedure Bill having been disposed of, Sir S Northcote this afternoon moved the rejection of the cloture. The debate on the motion still continues. Sir S. Northcote, on Friday, will ask the Premier what date he can fix for a debate on the motion that the House is entitled to further information respecting the employment and cost of British troops now in Egypt. Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said that Sir Henry Daly had been appointed to chaperone the native Indian officers during their stay in England, and that they would be lodged at Wimbledon.

8.—The detachment of Native Indian officers arrived at Portsmouth yesterday. Mr. Anthony Trollope is better. Lord Dufferin has arrived at Cairo. Advices have been received that the Russians have constructed the first half of a road from Geoktepe to the Persian Frontier.

10.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the Lord Mayor's Banquet last night, demonstrated that there was a great diminution of crimes in Ireland, and he expressed his conviction that a disposition was reviving to seek redress of grievances peacefully and legally.

9.—The latest reports states that there has been fighting in the Soudan, the results of which were adverse to the Egyptians but that the latter are now retrieving their position. The native officers of the Indian army have arrived at Wimbledon. Their health continues good.

Paris, November 9.—At the opening of the Chambers to-day, the President of the Council of Ministers stated that friendly negotiations were progressing in connection with the English proposals for the settlement of affairs in Egypt. He further said that the French Government were resolved to maintain at any cost internal order in France.

Cairo, November 5.—The delay attending Arabi's trial is caused by the masses of evidence which are being prepared. English Counsel will be retained for the prosecution.

8.—The preliminary hearing of the evidence for the prosecution of Arabi's colleagues closed to-day. Evidence for the defence will begin at the commencement of December. Earl Dufferin had an audience of the khedive to-day.

A Note has been issued by the Egyptain Government abolishing the Control because of its dual and political character, which created so many difficulties.

Capetown, November 4.—The Colonial Secretary in the assembly has denied the report that the Cape Government recommend withdrawal from Basutoland, and added that were hopes of a peaceful settlement, but anyhow England's assistance will not be required.

Washington November 8.—In the American State elections the Democrats are triumphant in New York, New England, Pennsylvania and the Southern States, which will give them a majority in the House of Representatives.

THE POLITICAL Agent of Rewah thus recognizes the services of Mr. Heralal of the Geological Survey:

Mr. Hughes has brought to my notice the valuable services you rendered to the Rewah State in connection with the Umaria and Johilla Valley coal fields, and I send you these few lines to thank you for what you have done.

A more substantial recognition would have been more satisfactory. Empty thanks cost little.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Editor of the *Medini*, who was convicted of perjury by the Joint-Magistrate of Midnapore, has been acquitted by the Sessions Judge. We await the judgment.

WE ARE requested to mention that Syud Abdus Sobhan Chowdhry has given a donation of Rs. 200 towards the repairs of the Bogra Public Library.

SOME of the representative men of Behar entertained Babu Durgagutty Banerjea, late Personal Assistant to the Patna Commissioner, at a public dinner, at Arrah, at which some post-prandial speeches eulogizing the personal qualities and public services of the Babu were delivered. Nothing could be a better refutation of the calumnies, which some interested and malicious agitators had spread against him, than this quiet social demonstration.

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WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1881-82. 2. Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1881-82. 3. Rajputana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Report for 1880. 4. Report on Public Instruction in British Burma for 1881-82. 5. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for September 1882 and the six months 1st April to 30th September 1882. 6 Messrs. John Dickenson and Co.'s Monthly Price List of Printing Papers, Cards, Envelopes &c., for November, 1882. 7. Letter of the Maimansing Sanmilani Sabha to Mr. A Croft, Chairman of the Bengal Provincial Committee of the Education Commission. 8. Essays on the Hindu Family in Bengal. By Bulloram Mullick. 9. The Sultan Arabi Pasha and the Egyptians. 10. Human Physiology to which is appended a chapter on preservation of Health in Bengali. By Asutosh Mitra. 11. Kurmo Nassa—or a collection of various Religious Aphorisms—(anonymous.) 12. Rutna-Giri—Assa-Pratikha, a story of Hope and Expectation in Bengali. Published by Umoolyakrishna Deb and Goonendrakrishna Deb. First Part. 13. Hindu Durshan—a Bengali monthly—Nos. 9 to 11 Vol. II 14. Yamini Sangita—a Poem in Bengali. By Surutchunder Sen Gupta. 15. The Higher Education and the Education of the masses being a reply to a letter addressed by the Maharaja of Travancore to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras. By the Revd. James Johnston F.R.S., 16. Memorandum addressed to the Marquis of Hartington on the Regulations for the admission of candidates to the Civil Service of India. By Walter Wren, Cambridge.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1882.

SIR RICHARD GARTH ON THE RENT BILL.

I.

WE have more than once pointed out in these columns that it is a misfortune to the country that the Barrister Judges of the Supreme or High Court are excluded from the Legislative Council. They bring the constitutional mind of England to India, and when they are associated in the task of legislation they are not likely to sacrifice the recognized principles of civilized jurisprudence to the exigencies of policy, to phantoms of fancy, or to maudlin sentimentality. But they have been divorced from the legislature, they can now only record their opinion on draft bills when invited so to do; and as little attention is paid to their opinion they do not care to take the trouble and study the Bills. Sir Richard Garth we must confess is an honorable exception among them, and we cannot feel too grateful to him for the labour and care with which he studies the projects of Indian legislation, and enunciates his opinions upon them. He has given a large share of his attention to the proposed Land Law Reform. He has written we believe three minutes on the subject—the *Pioneer* is wrong in stating that "the Chief Justice of Bengal has, somewhat late in the day, contributed an earnest and almost impassioned protest against the scheme of Rent Law Reform, which the Bengal Government recommended a year ago, and which the Government of India is believed to have sent on to the Secretary of State, with the *imprimatur* of its general approval." The Chief Justice has been writing on the subject from the time it has been under the consideration of the Rent Commission, and his Lordship cannot, therefore, be justly accused of awakening at the eleventh hour. But let that pass. Sir Richard's last minute is worthy of his high position, juridical mind, and keen sense of justice. He has written strongly, clearly, earnestly and convincingly. Hitherto the official view has been one-sided, prejudiced, partial; Sir Richard Garth has been the first to give the other side of the question in a thoroughly candid and impartial spirit. There have been officials who have had the courage of their convictions, but the Government has not done them the common justice of publishing their opinions. Sir Richard Garth's minute has brought to prominence a most important feature of the proceedings of Government in this matter. At first the Government was all for publicity; latterly it has been all for secrecy. When the Bill of the Rent Commission was submitted, it was published without reservation; when it was revised by Mr. Reynolds, it was equally published; but the Bill as finally settled by the Bengal Government and as adopted by the Government of India, has been withheld from the public. The British Indian Association applied to the Government of India for a copy of the Bill, but its application was refused. Sir Richard Garth writes :

> The Bill, as it was first drafted by the Rent Commission differed in many important respects from that which has since been prepared by Mr. Reynolds, and we are now in still greater uncertainty as to what is really proposed, because we learn that Mr. Reynolds' draft was again materially, altered before it was sent to the Government of India, and that it has now been submitted with still further alterations, for the consideration of the Secretary of State.
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> It is true that through Sir Ashley Eden's kindness, which I gratefully acknowledge, I was allowed perusal of the Bill before it left the Bengal Office, but as this was for my private information only, I do not feel at liberty to discuss it publicly in any other shape than that in which it was presented to the public.
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> This method of dealing with important legislative measures, however much it may be in accordance with practice and precedent, is, I venture to think, inconvenient. It places myself and others, who may wish to discuss the provisions of the Bill in its latest phase in a position of considerable difficulty; and seems hardly fair to those classes of the community whose interests may be most seriously threatened.
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> The Bill, for aught we know, may now be submitted to the Secretary of State in a form which the Bengal public have never seen, and it is a fact upon which they have had no opportunity of making a single comment. In this form it will be discussed, and possibly approved, at the India Office; and if it is then sent back to this country to be dealt with in accordance with the views of the Secretary of State, it is clear that those classes whose interests it is calculated to injure, may be placed at very great disadvantage.
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> It is, therefore, to be hoped that, under such circumstances, no attempt will be made to force the Bill unduly upon the Bengal Legislature, until the public have had a fair opportunity, after reading all that has been said about it, both here and in England, of opposing such of its provisions as may seem to them unjust or inexpedient.

But *cui bono* ? If the Secretary of State has approved of the Bill as submitted by the Government of India, or has made material alterations in it, we may rest assured that there is not much likelihood of the outside public being heard on the subject. The Secretary of State has practically heard this vitally important question *ex parte*. The public had no opportunity allowed them to discuss the last edition of the Bill as passed by the Government of Bengal or the one adopted by the Government of India, and the Secretary of State has therefore formed his opinion upon the one-sided representations of the Government of India. What a commentary is this upon the laudable desire evinced by the present Government of India for greater publicity for legislative measures in order to elicit public opinion upon them! Here is a question of the last importance to the sixty-five millions of the Bengal Provinces, but the measure is deliberately kept out of sight of the public. If the Government is really anxious to inform itself of the opinion of the public on legislative measures, why has it pursued such a crooked policy in respect of this land measure ? While we are willing to give every credit to Lord Ripon's Government for the sincerity of their intentions as regards the publicity of legislative measures, we are constrained to say that the secrecy observed in the later stages of the Rent Bill is not consistent with their enlightened policy.

As an Englishman, uncontaminated by the deteriorating atmospheres of India, Sir Richard Garth is nobly frank. He has threshed out the history of the Bill. He shews that while the pretended object of the Bill is an "adjustment of the relations between the landlord and the tenant upon a proper and equitable basis," its practical tendency is confiscation of landlord rights. His Lordship remarks : "But as even this re-adjustment is calculated to deprive the landlords, *unjustly* and *unnecessarily* in my opinion, of rights which the Courts of Law have always considered to be their due, it seems to me that I should not be doing my duty towards that section of the community, if I refrained, upon more personal grounds, from expressing my views upon the subject." His Lordship continues :

> I lay special stress upon the word *unnecessarily*; because, in the numerous notes and minutes which this discussion has elicited, I find that some pains have been expended upon the argument that the Government, in case of necessity, has a right to interfere with vested interests, although created by so solemn a compact as that of the Permanent Settlement; and it has been further argued that in the settlement itself, the Government has expressly reserved such a power of interference.
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> For my own part, I consider this argument quite superfluous I take it to be clear that any Government, *in a case of real emergency*, has a right, so far as it is necessary, to interfere with vested rights, to whomsoever they may belong or however they may have been created. But then I take it to be equally clear that *without some such actual necessity* no Government is justified in interfering with the vested interests of any class of its subjects; more especially when those interests have been created and defined, after due consideration, by the State's own legislative enactment.
>
> I should have thought that these propositions would hardly have been disputed by the majority of reasonable men. The true question, as it seems to me, for our present purpose is, whether there does or does not exist at the present time any such necessity as justifies the Government of Bengal in depriving the landlords in Bengal of their rights and privileges in the manner proposed by the new Rent Bill. For myself, I see no such necessity, and I am bound to say that, amongst the many complaints on behalf of the ryots, which have been published by the Government in connection with this subject, I have been unable to find a single statement that the ryots themselves desired anything of the kind.
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> The deprivation to which I allude, and the nature of which I will presently explain, was never, so far as I can ascertain, even suggested by the ryots. It was proposed for the first time by certain members of the rent Commission; and it is supported, as I understand, not upon the ground of actual necessity, but because, in the opinion of those gentlemen, the ryots were, or ought to have been in a better position some ninety years ago than they are now; and that it is desirable in the interests of the State to place them in that position.

Quite so. The history of the movement for the amendment of the Rent Law is well-known. When the Road Cess was imposed in 1871, the Legislature charged the landholders with the duty of collecting it, rendering them liable to pay it in advance from their own pockets, but empowering them to realize it from their tenants as an arrear of rent. No compensation or remuneration was paid to them for this trouble, expense, and sometimes sacrifice. The landholders complained that they could not realize their own rents with due facility, though they were bound to pay in the Government revenue with clock-work punctuality, and that their position would be worse if they were made to pay in the cess on behalf of their tenants and to recoup themselves by the present dilatory process of rent recovery. The justice of the complaint was admitted, and a hope was held out that the procedure for the realization of rent would be simplified. The helpless position of the landlords was made patent when the agrarian rising broke out in Pubna in 1873, and Sir Richard Temple, who soon after succeeded to the Government of Bengal, immediately after he was released from the duties of the Famine, took up the "Rent Question," as it was called; he passed a Bill entitled the Agrarian Outrages Bill, and also sketched a measure for the simplification of the procedure for the recovery of rent in ordinary cases, but he did not remain in this province long to carry it out. Sir Ashley Eden succeeded him, and in the very first year of his administration he thus spoke in the Bengal Council :

> They (the landlords) have not such facilities as they should have for the ready and prompt realization of their rent and the Government cesses. This difficulty had already attracted the attention of my predecessor, Sir Richard Temple, and just before he left Bengal he recorded a minute expressing his intention of at once applying for the sanaction of the Government of India to pass a short Bill to provide a system for the realization of rent in a somewhat more summary, and prompt process than that which now exists. I shall give that subject my best attention, and I may say that I am already in communication with the officers subordinate to me, and I hope it will not be long before I shall be in a position to ask the Council, with the permission of the Government of India, to pass a Bill of this sort.

Accordingly a Bill entitled "a Bill to provide for the more speedy realization of arrears of rent" was introduced in the Bengal Council in 1878 by Mr. Mackenzie, then Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department. He thus set forth the reasons of the measure :

> The law's delays are, we know, proverbial; but the delays of a Bengal rent suit in a Bengal Moonsiff's court are more than even proverbial philosophy can make palatable. Notwithstanding the fact that in about 75 per cent. of the suits for arrears of rent the claim is not really contested, the zemindars and other rent receivers have too often found themselves unable to recover their just dues without submitting to a process which entails costs that may possibly never be recovered and delays that are frequently embarassing and ruinous; and even when the zemindar has got his decree, it by no means follows that he has got his rent. Now, it is doubtless true that much of this difficuty in realizing rent actually due has arisen from the fact that in many districts there lie unsettled between landlords and tenants very serious open issues regarding rates, enhancement, interest, tenant-rights, and so forth. And the zemindars were at the outset, anxious, that in any legislative settlement of the matter the whole field of dispute should be, as it were cadastrally surveyed, and all

the doubtful boundary lines permanently marked. This course of action was, as some of us are aware, very strongly pressed upon the Government at the time of the Pubna rent disturbances, and at the commencement of the more widespread, though less noisy, agrarian movement in Eastern Bengal; but even Sir George Campbell shrank from encountering the general upheaval of the whole rent system, as by law established, which such an enquiry and such legislation would certainly then have brought about. It was decided, therefore, to adopt a policy of watchfulness and waiting, in the hope that compromise and common sense would lead both parties nearer to a mutual settlement. That Policy has to a great extent been justified by its results, and you, Sir, were able, at the close of your first tour throughout the Eastern districts, to declare your satisfaction with the improved tone and feeling which you then found to exist between landlords and tenants owing, as it appeared, to wise and mutual concessions made. If anything were required to prove the enormous difficulties which even now beset every attempt to deal by law with the details of the economic problems that are wrapped up in this question of enhancement, the criticism elicited by the measure so ably advocated by Sir R. Temple two years ago, would supply that proof. The present Government is now indeed considering the possibility of dealing with it by approaching the difficulty from a different side. A position which it is hopeless to storm in front, may sometimes (as at Peiwar Kothul) be successfully outflanked. It is just possible that by reverting to the old theory of rent adjustment in this country, as a matter for the arbitrament or settlement of the ruling power and its revenue officers,—it is possible, I say, that we may find a rational remedy for the existing unsatisfactory dead-lock. That, however, is a matter which needs careful consideration and jealous scrutiny; and circumstances have arisen which make it imperatively necessary to deal separately and at once with the more simple question of the recovery of undisputed arrears of rent.

The zemindars on their part are now not merely not unwilling, but anxious, to have this portion of their case taken into separate and final consideration. The Road Cess and Public Works Cess Acts have thrown upon them the responsibility of collecting with their rents and paying into the treasuries all that portion of this fresh local and provincial taxation which falls upon undertenants of every degree. If they cannot recover this easily and effectually from their tenants, they must under penalty pay the amount themselves—a position which the State is obviously bound to render as little burdensome as possible. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, as he has informed us immediately on his assumption of office, and in accordance with the last views of his predecessor, pressed upon the Government of India the necessity of early legislation to facilitate the recovery of undisputed rents and to improve the law for execution of decrees in rent cases.

So much for the real origin of the measure. As for the necessity of revolutionary legislation we will again quote what Sir Ashley Eden said on his first visit to East Bengal after assuming the reins of Government:

"I have just returned from visiting the eastern districts, and I may say on this occasion, when my administration is only at the commencement, what I could not well say at a later period without seeming to seek credit for the Government of which I am the head. Great as was the progress which I knew had been in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remembered them to occupy when I first came to this country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, as comfortable as the peasantry I believe of any country in the world; well fed, well clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their own labors, and to hold their own and obtain prompt redress for any wrong."

Year after year the Bengal Government in reviewing the administration reports of the districts has borne testimony to the growing improvement in the material condition of the people. And how could this improvement go on if the land laws had really hampered the industry of the ryots? Facts are stubborn things, and facts do not certainly justify a wholesale change of the Rent-Law. "The rights of property," said Lord Beaconsfield, constitute "the main basis of liberty and civilization." But our landless legislators do not seem to care for "rights of property."

We will recur to the subject in our next.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE disastrous fever epidemic which widely prevailed in the North West and Oudh in the autumn of 1879 diminished by some 20,000 the number of registered pupils. From this shock public instruction has not yet fully recovered. On the 31st March 1881 the number on the rolls of recognised schools and colleges was 225,403. On 31st March 1882 the total was 225,596, showing an increase of only 193 on the returns of 1881. Thus the total number of pupils remained almost stationary during the past official year. As the year was on the whole a fairly prosperous one for the people, it is disappointing, as the Lieutenant-Governor, in reviewing the Director's Report justly observes, "that the number of pupils in 1881-82 did not more nearly reach the figures of the years before 1879, and that the increase on the numbers of 1880-81 was so small." There was, however, an increase in the daily average attendance, which rose from 172,232 in 1880-81 to 174,480 in 1881-82. The total expenditure on education in the United Provinces in 1880-81 was Rs. 19,75,933, as compared with Rs. 20,55,432 in the year under report. Of the total expenditure of 1881-82 the State contributed Rs. 15,25,626 and the remaining sum was derived from other sources. The fee receipts in 1881-82 were Rs. 1,62,175 against Rs. 1,46,849 in 1880-81. The increase of fee receipts is encouraging and hopeful. Mr. Griffith compares the proportions of State expenditure devoted in the United Provinces to University, secondary, and primary education, with the corresponding proportions in other provinces. From this comparison it would appear that of the whole State expenditure on instruction in Government schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh primary education received 52·77 per cent., secondary education 18·63, and University education only 8·60. In Bombay University education receives 20 per cent of the entire State expenditure on instruction, and in Bengal 26·7. Yet in the teeth of these figures, we are told that in the United Provinces encouragement has been, and is being, unduly given to high education, imparted through the medium of Government institutions, so that the interests of the many are being sacrificed to those of the few, to the serious detriment of general educational progress and development. The expenditure in primary education in those provinces has been gradually increasing and keeping pace with the actual wants of the people. After this such remarks as that the interests of the many are being sacrificed to those of the few, when applied to the expenditure on University education of the two provinces containing upwards of 44 millions of people, seem, to say the least of it, entirely uncalled-for.

The number of institutions for University education in the United Provinces in 1881-82 was eleven as in the previous year. Of these, three are English Government colleges, namely, the Agra, Allahabad and Benares Colleges. Mr. Deighton, as usual, speaks of the AgraCollege in a desponding tone. He writes:—"The B. A. candidates all failed, three in English, three in the second language and all in mathematics. I can hardly say that I was disappointed, for there was not one student of whose success I felt confident. * * * The F. A. class was a better one and six of the eleven passed, one in the first, four in the second, and one in the third division. * * * The break-down of the entrance class of course affects the college department, and in the first year class we have now only five students." Pray, why did the entrance class of the Agra College break-down so lamentably? The College sent up 11 candidates, of whom only four passed, none being placed in the first division. What was the cause of this disgraceful result? Does not this fact conclusively demonstrate the necessity of remodelling the tuitional staff of the Agra College? Again, Mr. Deighton does not feel ashamed to state that three of the five students who appeared at the B. A. examination failed in English. Does not Mr. Deighton himself, we ask, teach English in the third and fourth year classes? We should very much like to know how many hours a week he devoted to teaching the fourth-year students in 1881? He owes it to himself to lay before the public a statement of this kind. Again, the failure of all the B. A. candidates in mathematics is a matter, which should be accounted for by Mr. Griffith's *protege*, who occupies the mathematical chair at the Agra College. "The Agra College," observes the Director, "has done excellent work and has trained many men who have done the State good service. It may yet have a bright future before it, and it deserves, I think, the further trial, under other conditions, which will, I trust, be allowed it." But the College will not have a fair trial if the Government should insist upon the maintenance of the existing tuitional staff. The institution requires a thorough remodelling, before it can be expected to prove a success. The results of the Muir Central College during the year under report were much better than usually, but the number of its students does not increase. The College passed 7 out of ten candidates at the F. A. examination and five out of 13 candidates at the B. A. Examination. The Canning College—an aided institution which costs much less than the Muir Central College—passed fourteen students at the F. A. examination. At this examination the Canning College stood at the head of all Colleges in Upper India last year. In other respects, too, it achieved very creditable results in the year under review. The total cost of all the Colleges was Rs. 2,01,990 of which Rs. 1,23,656 was contributed by the State.

In the United Provinces secondary education is given in high and middle schools, English and vernacular, English high schools being tested by the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University; and middle schools, English and vernacular, by the departmental middle classes examinations. The success of the North-West candidates at the last Entrance examination was exceedingly poor compared with that of 1880. The results of the departmental middle-class anglo-vernacular examination for the different classes of schools were a decided improvement on those of 1880-81. The results of the middle-class vernacular examination were also satisfactory, especially in Oudh. The total number of pupils in primary schools of all kinds for boys on the 31st March 1882 was 205,166, as compared with 205,903 on the 31st March 1881. The decrease is attributed to stricter registration, which removed from the rolls the names of boys whose attendance was irregular and to the closing of badly attended schools. Now, if all badly attended primary schools were closed, very few would remain. The truth is that false entries are often made in the registers by village school-masters, in order to show good attendance. "The progress of elementary instruction," observes the Lieutenant-Governor, "is by no means a simple question of allotting more public money or of redoubled exertions by the limited departmental staff; the state of society, and the economic condition of the working classes, are against speedy and substantial success." We hope the Education Commission in considering the question of the expansion of primary education will give due attention to the thoughtful remarks of Dr. French and Mr. Nesfield on the subject. Sir Alfred Lyall has practically endorsed the views of Mr. Nesfield, which we noticed in a recent issue.

The scholarship system remained unchanged in 1881-82, but it ought to be placed on a more satisfactory basis without any further delay. No one knows better the defects of the present scholarship system of the United Provinces than Mr. Griffith, whose remarks on the subject contained in his report for 1879-80 we quoted a few weeks ago in discussing the question of the abolition of the Agra College. "Owing to the paucity of native students who passed the Entrance examination in the first division last year, and to the unwillingness of European boys to continue their studies for the higher examinations, there are now several vacancies in the First Arts scholarship list." So writes the Director in the report before us, and the state of things he describes ought not to be allowed to continue. During 1881-82 Rs. 1,946 were spent by the State in the United Provinces on the gratuitous elementary education of poor Whites and Eurasians? The great difficulty, points out Mr. Griffith, is to induce indigent European and Eurasian parents to avail themselves of the opportunities offered them. We cannot give too much credit to Sir Alfred Lyall for recording his opinion that the complaints regarding the inefficiency of primary school-masters, and the smallness of their pay ought to be removed. His Honor rightly holds that schools which are poorly attended or otherwise show little or no sign of progress should be closed and the funds thus obtained should be devoted to the maintenance of better existing schools. This view will commend itself to the common sense of the thinking portion of the community. It is sheer waste of money to keep up, for the sake of show, schools which serve no useful purpose. But then, as we have said above, if this principle were strictly carried out, the vast majority of primary schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh would go down like grass before the scythe of the mender.

OFFICIAL TOURS.

THE season of official tours has come, and all executive officers from the Viceroy downwards have either gone out into camp or are making preparations to do so. The Government is very particular in insisting that officers in charge of divisions, districts or sub-divisions should spend a certain number of days every year in the interior of their respective jurisdictions. There can be no manner of doubt that the system of official tours has been introduced by the British Government with the best of intentions. Our rulers are aliens in colour, language and creed, and, though originally of the same Aryan stock, have now hardly anything in common with the ruled. They know very little about the feelings and thoughts, wants and wishes of the teeming millions consisting of one-fifth of the entire human race, whose destinies have been entrusted to their hands. A wide gulf separates the conqueror from the conquered. The latter dare not approach the former. Indeed, the history of no other conquered country in the world presents another example of such complete isolation of the ruling class from the ruled. And that it is utterly impossible to rule a people without knowing and understanding them, has always been accepted for an axiom throughout the civilised world in every age. Even the *Pioneer*, the recognised organ of the Indian Civil Service—the ruling class—admits "the fact that throughout the Indian official world ignorance prevails where exact knowledge is most desirable. Men who have the people and land under their control often know little or nothing of the conditions of life of those whom they govern." The incalculable mischief that flows from want of exact knowledge of the ruled on the part of our rulers is so obvious that it does not require any lengthened exposition. The results of the ignorance which prevails throughout the Indian official world have been simply disastrous, as we know very well to our cost. Want of exact knowledge, indeed, lies at the root of the many grievous sins of omission and commission of which our present masters, with the best of intentions, have often been guilty. To remedy this evil is the object of the system of official tours. At the head-quarters station the divisional, the district or the sub-divisional officer is simply unapproachable. He has, moreover, no opportunity to make himself acquainted with the conditions of the life of those whom he governs. Out in camp he has ample means within his reach to acquire an exact knowledge of the people whose earthly Providence he is.

We now proceed to examine how far the noble object which led to the introduction of the system of official tours in this country is kept in view by the executive officers, who go out into camp every cold weather. Their tours cost the tax-payer a good round sum every year. If we got an adequate return for the money so spent we would not grudge the expenditure. *But we have no hesitation in saying that official tours at present conducted do not fulfil their object in the least. They have come to be looked upon as excellent pleasure trips and shooting excursions.* During the hot and the wet months the European officers do their work in the plains under very great disadvantages. They envy the lot of those who can manage to pass the disagreeable months in one of the numerous hill stations, which have become fashionable within the last few years or in the "Happy Valley." Anglo-Saxons, fond as they are of active pursuits and manly sports, find it most disagreeable to be tied down to their desks during the greater part of the year. They chafe under the restrictions imposed on them. On the first approach of the cold weather during which the climate of the plains is simply perfect they feel a great relief and go into camp. They live under canvas for weeks and weeks ostensibly not for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the conditions of life of those whom they govern, but really for the purpose of enjoying themselves. Unfettered by the monotonous routine they have daily to go through while at the head-quarters station, they find their chief delight in hunting and shooting. It is notorious that the vast majority of them do not care to acquire knowledge of the feelings and thoughts, wants and wishes of the people. So far as public interests are concerned, these officers might as well remain tied down to their desks at the head-quarters throughout the year; and their going out into camp inconveniences and harasses the people who have cases before them. The unfortunate suitors are obliged to move with the camp from place to place and take their witnesses and advocates with them. The trouble and expense to which they are sujected in this way may be better imagined than described.

If the results of these expensive official tours were purely negative, that is to say, if they did not simply produce any good, we should not have had any reason to condemn them except on the ground of waste of public money and time which they involve. But it must be borne in mind that they are positively mischievous, inasmuch as they inflict a large amount of oppression and hardship upon the people of the country through which the officer travels and among whom he moves. Supplies for *huzoor's* camp generally collected from the helpless peasantry without any payment, or at any rate, without adequate payment, and *baggar* or forced labour is resorted to an extent of which it is difficult to form an adequate conception. We readily admit that payment for supplies collected or labour impressed is, as a rule, withheld without the knowledge of the officer concerned, except perhaps in the case of subordinate revenue or police officials; but then the poor people are not the less wronged on that account. It is small satisfaction to them to learn that the officers concerned has actually paid the money, which does not reach their hands. The European bigwig who goes out into camp considers it beneath his dignity to trouble himself with such a trifling matter as seeing payment made for work done for, or things supplied to, him. He leaves everything to his favourite khansama or chapprasi, and what actually happens may be easily imagined. The poor people cannot be blamed if they believe that they have been fleeced with the *Hazoor's* knowledge. Does any high European official on tour, we may ask, take the trouble to satisfy himself that payment has been made for the supplies collected or labour impressed for his camp? Nor is this all. The swarm of servants, official and private, with European bigwigs on tour squeeze their living out of the peasantry. This swarm may appropriately be called a swarm of locusts. No officer on tour cares to know how his servants get their food. Does any officer out in camp keep a watch over his servants to see that they provide themselves with their daily rations at their own expense? The officer may not know it, but it is nevertheless true that he with his camp feeds simply upon the poor peasantry without very often paying a pice for their supplies. The officials on tour are really a heavy burden on the people. Again, the system of forced labour flourishes in connexion with official tours. No official from the Viceroy downward to the head constable travels in the country, more particularly in the Upper Provinces, without impressment of carts and coolies. When the Collector or Commissioner goes out into camp, he issues orders to the tehsildar or the Police Inspector to collect so many carts and coolies for him. This model officer passes on the orders to his chaprasis, and these worthies seize the number of carts and coolies required and take them by force in open broad daylight to the tehsil cutchery. The system of forced labour, wrote Sir John (then Mr.) Strachey in an article contributed to the *Calcutta Review* thirty years ago, "is one of the greatest curses of the country. To make the people keep their roads and bridges in order is very proper; but English gentlemen, visiting the hills, have been in the habit of thinking that they are ill-used if the people of the country are not forced to carry their loads on pleasure excursions, and to supply them with provisions. No one who *pays* will find difficutly, as a general rule, in obtaining the servants and food which he requires, except where the system of forced labour has made the people suspicious of all European travellers." If this was true in 1852 it is truer still in 1882. The system of forced labour, indeed, is one of the greatest curses of the country, and though a section of the Indian Penal Code makes the impressment of labour a penal offence, it is practised openly and with impunity. Now that official tours have become a regular institution of the land, it is the bounden duty of the Government to see that officials out in camp turn their tours to the best possible account by acquiring an exact knowledge of the country, and that no oppressions or hardships are inflicted on the people in their name.

THE DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

THE Deoghur Railway is a good speciman of light and short-length Railways with which we hope the country will be gradually intersected. Such railways are likely to do much good. They require small capital, can be worked at a small cost, and by connecting important places, which cannot be reached by the general system of railways, will contribute to their development in a variety of ways. The Deoghur line is one of this description. It was originally projected by a humble individual, Mr. Monier, a plate-layer of the East Indian Railway. This project was subsequently taken up by Messrs. Burn and Co., Thanks to Mr. Gillespie, a member of the firm of Messrs. Burn and Co., we were enabled to pass over the line in paying a flying visit to Deoghur during the holidays. The line is all but completed, and will be thrown open to public traffic from January next. It is a metre guage line; it extends from the Buddyanath Station to a few yards' distance of the shrine at Deoghur. In length it is four miles and four chains. The highest gradient is 1 in 80, only in one place 1 in 70. The principal works executed are (1) the Derwa Bridge consisting of 5 spans of 60ft each, or 300 ft. in all; it is built on solid foundation with masonry piers and lattice girders; (2) Jumnagore Bridge, which is a small work, consisting of one span of 25 ft. of plate girder. There were some engineering difficulties in the construction of the line, which arose chiefly from the rocky soil. The line passes through hard rock of about a mile in length; the stone has been blasted by gun-powder to a depth of 12 feet. We were glad to notice that ample waterway has been kept for drainage. Stone surface drains run along the line; there are 9 culverts with Raneegunge pipes underneath, and two bridges, which give water space, for nearly every third of a mile. This arrangement is particularly noteworthy, as sufficient attention is not unfortunately paid to facility of drainage in the construction of Railways generally. How many places, once noted for their salubrity, have become hot-beds of disease from the obstructions offered to their efficient drainage by railway works? The whole line has been completed in twelve months, but even so much time would not have been taken up were it not for the two bridges, which took nearly ten months, the soil being soft and treacherous. The total cost of the works we believe has been two lakhs and three quarters. The Derwa Bridge alone has we are told cost Rs. 55,000. Labour is abundant and cheap in that part of the country. The wages paid per month were as follows, men Rs. 4-8 ans. and Rs. 4, and women Rs. 3. The bulk of the labourers are Sonthals, who are docile and hard-working, and look up to the Resident Engineer as their Ma Bap. We feel a peculiar satisfaction in stating that the whole line has been constructed by a Native Engineer, Babu Herachand Chatterjea, who acquired his experience in Railway construction in connection with the Rajputana Railway and the North Bengal Railway. He has not gone upon the original plans and surveys. He made a fresh survey of the proposed line, which he so designed as not to encroach upon cultivated fields. The Derwa Bridge is his own design. Only four times did his employers send European agents to test the works executed by him, and they have expressed entire satisfaction. The Government Engineer has also reported favourably. The thorough and satisfactory manner in which the works have been executed by Babu Herachand Chatterjea reflects the highest credit upon him. We thank Messrs. Burn and Co., for giving a native of the country an opportunity

to construct a railway line, however small, on his own responsibility. The line we are satisfied will prove highly remunerative. A branch line of about 2½ miles in length will be laid to Rohini Buddiynath, which is a sanatarium, is accessible in eight hours by rail, and the line will offer great facility for travel. We only hope Messrs. Burn and Co., will build cheap bungalows for the accommodation of visitors.

PATRIARCHAL RULE RUN MAD.

WE have always advocated the necessity of special legislation for the protection of old decaying houses. In that view the Government has passed four special Acts viz:, Act XXIV of 1870 or the Oudh Talukdars' Relief Act, Act VI of 1876, B. C. or the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act, Act XVII of 1879 or the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and Act XVI of 1882 or the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act. The first two Acts are most arbitrary in their scope and provisions, the third has collapsed, and the last, though susceptible of much improvement, is comparatively more fair. In the present article we will notice the working of the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act. In reviewing the last administration report of the Chota Nagpore Division the Lieutenant-Governor quotes with approval the following remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga :

"This is only the second year of management. I consider that the results are such as may well be contemplated with pride and satisfaction. We found the proprietors looking forward with despair to utter and irretrievable ruin, helpless to disentangle themselves from the network of debts, disputes, and litigation in which they were involved. We have taken them in hand, ascertained their liabilities, recorded their actual rent-rolls, and are now teaching them our system of management, so that when the estates are free they may continue it. We relieve tenants from unjust demands, and call to account those who have been evading their just liabilities. We have now some chance of ascertaining and verifying salutary local customs, recognition of which I look upon as a panacea for the fermenting unrest noticeable among the aboriginal cultivators."

So far so good. But we wish the Government had also looked to the other side of the picture. It is certainly of the utmost importance to rescue ancient families from ruin and distruction from the grip of relentless Shylocks, but at the same time equal justice ought to be done to both debtors and creditors. Needy persons cannot avoid loans, and as under the peculiar circumstances of civilized society a large number of persons have to depend upon their credit, all laws, which put obstacles in the way of loan transactions necessarily hamper that credit, and prove injurious to the poor. The greater the difficulties interposed by law in the recovery of debt the greater would naturally be the reluctance of the capitalist to advance money, and the harder the conditions he would seek to impose. The money-lender performs an important function in the economy of life, and although nothing is further from our thought than to defend heartless exactions, we must confess that justice requires that due facilities should be given to him for the protection of his honest capital and the realization of his just dues. The working of the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act may be described as follows :

The duties imposed by the Act and the rules framed under it on the manager or sub-manager as he is called, where the Deputy Commissioner is himself the nominal manager, are the determination of the solvency of the debtor, and of the amount of his debts and liabilities ; the preparation of a scheme for the payment of different kinds of debts and the order of their payment ; the setting aside of existing leases, mortgages, and conditional sales ; the granting of leases for 20 years ; holding sales for the liquidation of the debts ; and the entire management of all collections and disbursemeuts of the estates. Though in some of these matters, his proceedings are subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner of the Division, by way of appeal or revision, practically this control is nominal or formal ; as a rule his reports, views and suggestions are adopted by the Deputy Commissioner, and modified only when the latter thinks that they are not sufficiently in favor of the debtor. In determining the question of the solvency of the debtor and the amount of debts and order of their payment, the manager or sub-manager has to examine accounts, take evidence oral and documentary and adjudicate upon it, and to deal with nice and intricate questions connected with the priority of liens and mortgages and the marshalling of securities. Then, again, there is virtually no limit as to the amount of the claims he has to deal with, often rising to a lac of rupees or more. One might well expect that when the sub-manager is vested with such enormous powers practically unchecked, he would be an officer of judicial training and experience. But nothing of the kind. The sub-manager is invariably recruited from the class which supplies the clerks of the public offices and receives a pay of 75 Rs. per month, his chief source of income being the percentage he gets from the collections of the estates entrusted to his charge, which generally amount to 150 Rs. per month. It is superfluous to be point out that the interest of such a man would be to bring as many estates as possible under his management, and thereby to swell his own income. Before this dispenser of justice come the all important question of the solvency of the debtor and the amount of his debts. The course usually followed by the debtor is to deny as many items of debts or their amount as possible, and by mystifying his accounts to shew that they are within the possibility of being paid off within a reasonable time. To meet such a case, the creditor brings forward registered bonds and acknowledgments and other vouchers of debts, some of them admitted and acted upon for the last 15 or 20 or 25 years, and his own account-books if any ; and files village-papers and other evidence of the insolvency of the debtor. Though there is no such provision in the Chota Nagpore Act as is contained in Section 11 of Act XVI of 1882, the manager or sub-manager enquires into the history and merits of every claim from the commencement of the transactionss sometimes extending over more than a quarter of a century back, and concluded with the father or grandfather of the present parties. He not unfrequently treats the registered deeds and vouchers as so many pieces of waste papers, and casting to the winds the salutary provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, makes every presumption against the creditor, threws the burden of proof of every disputed point upon him, takes the bare assertions and insinuations of the debtor as proved facts, gives him every opportunity and facility to demolish the case of the creditor, and ultimately decides almost every point against the creditor. By these means not only is the solvency of the debtor established, but the amount of the principal debt is summarily cut down. The next step is the adjudication of interest. This is comparatively an easy affair and is done by a single stroke of the pen, as rule 11 only fixes the *maximum* rate at 12 per cent *per annum* and leaves all lower rates to be given at the discretion of the manager. This is not all. The law—section 19 clause (d)—gives him another opportunity of cutting down the claim of the creditor, for under it a lower and nominal rate of interest or none at all is given from the date of determination to that of payment By these means the unfortunate creditor is robbed of one third or sometimes a half or more of his just dues. We are not a little surprised to hear that decrees of courts of justice, nay of the High Court, undergo the same shearing process, though there is nothing in the law to warrant it. But the case of the Zurpeshgidars is really pitiful. Under the terms of their leases they are to enjoy the usufruct in lieu of interest, and to give up possession where the principal money advanced is paid in cash. Though many of these leases had been executed more than 25 or 30 years ago, the mortgagee is dispossessed under the provisions of the Act, interest is allowed on the Zurpesgi (sum advanced) at the rate of 9 or 12 per cent *per annum* from the date of the advance, and against it is set off, the usufruct, not as it accrued year after year from that date, and actually received by the mortgagee when in possession, but as it *now is* ; and whatever remains after paying off the interest goes to reduce the principal. It is almost superfluous to say that the *present* produce of the lands is often double, nay sometimes treble or more of what it was some 25 or 30 years ago and yet the *present* usufruct is taken as the basis of calculation, and by this legerdimain process of accounting it is shewn that either the entire debt had been extinguished 10 or 12 years ago or that but a trifle remains unpaid. The unfortunate Zurpeshgidar wakes as if from a dream, and finds to his cost that his entire principal sum is gone, though all along he was under the impression that it was quite safe and that he was living on the interest only. One would expect that there must be some check somewhere against these vagaries and high-handedness of the manager or sub-manager. The law no doubt allows an appeal and gives the power of supervision to the Judicial Commissioner, but unfortunately for the ends of justice the local authorities are swayed by the same tender sympathy for the creditor. The Deputy Commissioner, where he is the manager, forms no exception to the rule, and acts in almost the same way throughout as the sub-manager under him, as detailed above. The motive with him is not the love of percentage, but cheap philanthrophy, which is purchased at the cost of the debtor. There have been numerous appeals to the Commissioner against the awards and decisions of the Deputy Commissioner, but with what result? The percentage of dismissals is 98 out of 100, and even in those 2 cases the finding of the lower Court was but slightly modified. We would earnestly urge the Legislature and the Government to call for the *grounds* and *results* of appeals and a statement shewing what prineipal and interest were claimed, how much of each was allowed, and how much of each has been paid off from the date of determination to the present date year by year in order to see what flagrant injustice and gross wrong are being daily perpetrated against the creditors in Chota Nagpore under color of this Act, and how the results "contemplated with pride and satisfaction," by the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardagga have been obtained. It will appear on enquiry that where one debtor has been saved by this policy, half a dozen of creditors or more have been ruined. If the law is bad, its administration is worse. In the Non-Regulation Provinces all judicial, executive and administrative functions are centred in the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioner. Their will is law, and none dare raise their voice against it. Many fear to retain a pleader, aye to appeal, for fear of offending them. Nay the dread of them is so great that lest they should fall under suspicion, the few educated and otherwise independant men that work in this division, dare not when questioned tell the real truth. There is no press, no public opinion, and no public association to represent the wrongs and grievances of the people to the Government for redress. No wonder that patriarchal rule runs there mad.

To return to our subject. Even the little remnant of the creditor's dues that escapes the curtailing process is not paid to him in one lump sum to enable him either to meet the demands upon him or to invest it in a better speculation. But no, the law has ordained ortherwise. The creditor must wait for another 20 or 25 years, to be paid in driblets at different and unknown intervals. The Jhansi Act is more equitable in this respect. It affords relief from the public exchequer, and does not sacrifice the private creditor.

Again, as the law fixes no restriction on the subject every landholder, however small or insignificant his estate may be, can take the protection of the Act and thereby elude the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of law. As the common wish of the manager and the debtor is that every possible estate should be taken under the Act, and as the voice of the former is practically supreme in matters of this kind, the unfortunate creditor as a matter of course goes to the wall. Another objectionable feature in the administration of the Act is that where the Deputy Commissioner, who is also the Subordinate Judge, is the manager, he stays all processes in execution of decrees as soon as the debtor presents a petition before him for giving him the protection of the Act, though, as we know, it often takes a year or more before the vesting order is passed, when only the proceedings could be legally suspended.

Lastly, there is no right of appeal given against the decision of the manager under Section 11 of the Act, and everything is left to be arranged departmentally, though nice questions connected with the priority of liens and mortgages and the marshalling of securities come to be determined under it. The Judicial Commissioner is the highest authority in these matters ; the High Court has no jurisdiction. The Board of Revenue has similarly no powers, but it has the necessary powers under the Jhansi Act. Thus the whole thing is managed within the crammed atmosphere of the Division. No light is let in from outside.

We give the above picture as painted by a reliable correspondent. We make room for his suggestions as to remedial measures :

"To remedy the several defects in the law and its administration pointed out above, we would suggest the following amendments—(1) That the Judicial and Executive functions be kept separate and distinct, as is done under the Jhansi Act of 1882, *i.e.* that the determination of the solvency of the debtor, and the amount of his debts and the order of their payment be left exclusively to the Moonsiffs within their respective jurisdictions, under the recognised principles of law, especially the law of Evidence and Procedure ; and that the management of the estates and the payment of the debts be left to the Deputy Commissioner. One of the great recommendations of the present system is its cheapness, for the pay of the manager, where he is not the Deputy Commissioner, and the establishment under him hardly costs Government 100 Rs. a mouth for each district. Hence it is that we recommend the employment of the Moonsiffs, otherwise we would have suggested the appointment of a Native Subordinate Judge, with special power to try these cases, to be stationed at Ranchee, just as we have a Special Judge under the Jhansi Act.

(2) That where the amount of the claims is above 10,000 Rs. an appeal should lie to the High Court from the decision of the Moonsiff or the Subordinate Judge, and the decision of that Court be final.

(3.) That debts satisfied in full by means other than a renewal of the securities for them as well as decrees of courts should not be in any way interfered with, such payment being a proper admission of the validity of the transaction.

(4) That 12 per cent *per annum* be fixed as the rate of interest on every principal debt, unless a lower rate is expressly contracted for, from the date of loan to its payment, and not to the date of adjudication only.

(5) That mortgage-debts should be paid and marshalled after the manner laid down in the Property Act of 1882; and should have priority over decrees, which again should have priority over simple money-claims, each class of debts to be paid off in the order of their dates.

(6) That unless there be good political reasons for it, *e. g.* the preservation of known or ancient families of Zemindars, whose zemindari might have existed at the time of the Permanant Settlement, or whose ancestors did good and signal services to Government; or in other cases, unless the Estates pay Government revenue 500 Rs. or more *perannum*, or their net annual income be 5000 Rs or more, and the amount of the debts do not exceed ten times the present net income, the protection of the Act, should not be extended to them.

We would fix ten times the amount of debt as the limit, otherwise no sufficient price or premium for the leases can be obtained to pay off the debts at once; and under no circumstances would it be just that the unfortunate creditor be kept out of his curtailed dues beyond ten years. As the *Gazette* of the 20th September last shows that "the class of Estates to be taken under management" will soon come under the consideration of Government, we hope these suggestions will be taken into consideration."

With regard to executive administration our correspondent makes the following suggestions:—

(1) That the native manager or sub-manager should be allowed full and regular pay and that the percentage on the collections on account of management be credited to Government, if it is to be charged at all.

(2) That the present restrictions on the right of sale imposed by section 18 of the Act be removed and that the Deputy Commissioner be empowered to grant leases in perpetuity on receipt of a fine or preminm, and that the creditor be paid off at once from the sale proceeds and the fines for leases, as provided in the Jhansi Act of 1882,

(3) That the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinate be subject to the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner and the Board of Revenue.

(4.) That no person not setting forth his claim under the Hindu law of inheritance, before the Deputy Commissioner, previous to the sale being held or the lease granted, shall have any right or claim to the property sold or leased. Such claim, if preferred, should be referred to the Moonsiff or Subordinate Judge for disposal.

(5.) That in cases of sales, or leases in perpetuity, or for a term of ten years, creditors be allowed preference to outsiders, if both offer the same price or *nuzerana* and that the amount thus realized be set off against their dues, subject to the rule of priority suggested above.

This is necessary to enhance the price, for one is sure to outbid others if he knows he will not have to pay in cash but will get a set-off.

(6.) That in selling, and leasing the estates, in perpetuity or for a term, the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code should be followed so far as may be practicable.

In proposing these amendments we do not wish to be understood that we approve of the continuance of the Act, or that it is at all necessary. This is one of those Acts that were passed on the recommendation of the local authorities, whose life-long experience was confined to the four corners of the Chota Nagpore division, and who therefore thought there was something exceptional in the indebtedness of the landholders there which required special legislation for its removal. Had those that were then entrusted with the functions of legislation enquired into the matter carefully and compared it with other divisions, they would have found at once that there was nothing special in the indebtedness of those landholders to distinguish it from others of the same class throughout the country, and that therefore no local law was at all necessary. If we turn to the next adjoining division of Patna, we find there more ancient and respectable families of zemindars, the incomes of some of whose zemindaries are double or treble of those of the richest zemindars in the Chota Nagpore Division, some of whose ancestors were of historical note at the times of the Mogul and others did signal and good services to the present Government, and yet there is no local law enacted to protect them. To single out one or two instances, the late Maharaja Sir Joy Prokash Singh Bahadur K. C. S. I. of Deo, did signal services to Government during the Mutiny and his debts amounted to some 4 lacs of rupees. Babu Run Bahadur Sing of the Takari Raj family owes some six lacs of rupees to his creditors. Has Government ever thought of extending the provisions of sections 320 to 327 of Act X of 1877 to relieve them or to other similar cases in that division? If not, why should it allow this Act to continue any longer? Even now if a report be called for from the Commissioners of the Patna and Chota Nagpore Divisions on the subject, we doubt not the result will shew that there is more indebtedness in the former than in the latter, among similar classes of landholders. The working of the Act for the last five years shews that it was an ill-conceived measure, one-sided in scope and tendency and has been fraught with disastrous consequences to the creditors of the proprietors owing to the defective agency employed in carrying out its provisions. After this Act was passed, some very wholesome changes have been made in the law of procedure, in sections 320 to 327 of Act X. of 1877, to mitigate the stringency of the old law as to the execution of decrees. We do not see why in the face of these provisions, Act VI of 1876 should be still suffered to disgrace our statute-book. We therefore hope and trust that Government would be pleased to make a thorough and impartial enquiry into the practical working of the Act and to grant redress to those innocent capitalists who have suffered from it."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEARTILY welcome the Salvation Army to Calcutta. The local Contingent has commenced work, and we are glad to notice that there has been no misunderstanding between the Salvationists and our Police authorities. The "Captains" have delivered several discourses at Leadon Square, which have been conducted with perfect order. There will be a grand procession with music from College Square to Wellington Square this evening at 7 P. M.

WE HOPE the rumour is not true that the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to give the place of Mr. Weston, one of the chief Small Cause Court Judges in the Mofusil, to a Covenanted Civilian. Mr. Weston we believe retires at the end of this month. He draws the maximum pay allowed to the Uncovenanted Judicial Service, viz. Rs. 1500 a *month*. We are sorry that this prize appointment is to be taken away from the Uncovenanted Judiciary. Surely Babu Mahendranath Bose, who was deemed fit to act as a Judge of the High Court, has the best claim to it. We hear that it is intended to give the appointment to a Covenanted Civilian as a paper arrangement only, and to nominate an uncovenanted officer as the acting incumbent, who will do the real work. The result will be that the higher pay will go to the share of the Covenanted officer. We hope that no *pucca* arrangement has yet been made, and that we will be placed in a position to contradict the rumour.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Presidency Magistrate, takes leave for two months in order to prepare himself for the Persian examination, and that Babu Issur Chunder Mitter, now acting at Sealdah, officiates for him. We are glad to observe that the appointment is restored, though temporarily, to the Subordinate Executive Service, and that the choice has fallen upon such an able, experienced, and distinguished officer as Babu Issur Chunder Mitter.

WE HAVE received the following from our Gossain Durgapore correspondent:

In years of scarcity of rain here a sort of grass called *moyna* having a peculiarly powerful intoxicating quality grows abundantly over paddy and other lands. As a rule its growth has been abundant this year in this part of the country. Cows by eating it get intoxicated and reel about and cannot for two and half days stand or move about properly. If the seeds get into the teeth they should be removed or else the animals in many cases do not recover. This grass is, I hear, more powerful than Dhotura when taken by men. Fortunately all our cows have recovered this year. I send you some specimens of the grass and seeds for inspection.

We have received the specimen sent by our correspondent.

THE PEOPLE OF BALI celebrated the concession of local self-government to them with great *eclat*. They had illumination, fireworks, jatras and feasting. Songs in praise of Lord Ripon, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Beames were sung. A most interesting feature of the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Bali is that they have raised Rs. 10,000, and hope to raise more, for the construction of a public hall and hospital. We commend the example of the people of Bali to advocates of local self-government in other parts of the country.

THE REJOINDER of the Bombay Government to the reply of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government is a much more creditable document than its original Resolution. It does not breathe that spirit of antagonism and defiance, which the first Resolution unmistakably did. We read: "The Governor in Council is willing to admit that the description given by him of the powers to be assigned to Municipal and Local Boards as 'unlimited' was not literally correct." Again, "he would now assure the Government of India that, wherever such a course is practicable and any private person is found fit to discharge the duties of President and is willing to accept the office, he will have no hesitation in conferring the post upon a non-official." "He is fully prepared to concur with the Governor-General in Council in regarding merely as a temporary arrangment the proposal that the Collector should continue as a rule to be President of the Municipal and Local Fund Committees. That arrangement will cease at once as soon as properly qualified private gentlemen can be found and induced to accept the office, and the Governor in Council trusts that the experiments which he hopes soon to make in this direction will prove so successful as to justify the adoption of the measure." Further, "the Government of India may be sure that the experiment will under any circumstances as desired by it "be tried in an ungrudging spirit." All this shews that the Government of Bombay is now prepared to accept in a loyal spirit the policy of the Government of India.

WHILE THE Bombay Government was nagging in the matter of local self-government the Madras Government we are glad to note is acting in right loyal spirit. The latter appointed a special Committee to report on the subject, and has just issued its preliminary orders upon their report. The Governor of Madras thus enunciates his principles:

It would be easy to find not merely conservative, but very advanced, liberal, authority for the doctrine that, "if a principle, however progressive it may appear, can compromise all that has been acquired, it should not be enunciated." Nothing, however, could be further than this from the proposals now under consideration. What this Government are asked to do is only to build higher upon old lines. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council finds, therefore, no difficulty in agreeing to the first of the leading principles mentioned above. He is prepared to increase the number of towns in which the Municipal body is elected, and to introduce election into the more advanced rural districts tentatively at first, but in the full belief that it will soon be possible to increase the number of Local Fund Boards, which are not nominated, but elected.

As to the second leading principle, the Collector has hitherto been the President of all Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, wielding in the former case, often a merely nominal authority, for it is clear that in most Municipal Boards the people have virtually managed their own affairs. His Excellency in Council considers that it will be perfectly safe to go beyond the suggestions on this point now submitted to him in the report read above, and to affirm the principle that, in the larger towns as well as in the more advanced rural districts, the Chairman should not usually be an official.

The Government of India —as His Excellency the Governor in Council apprehends—are, by no means, desirous of leaving a number of bodies, many of which must, in the nature of things, be inexperienced, to find their own way through the pit-falls and mazes of local administration without help, but there is a wide difference between keeping people in leading strings and emancipating them from all control, the whole difference, in fact, which is usually found between the treatment of childhood and adolescence. Occasions may, of course, arise in which local circumstances or peculiar conjunctures may require a different arrangement, and the Government, therefore, have reserved to themselves the power of directing their representative to assume the presidency of any local organisation, but the occasions for such a step will, it is believed, be always rare, and, as the practical education of the people in the management of their own local affairs will continually advance this power may at length, it is hoped, be permitted to fall into desuetude.

It will be thus seen that the Madras Government is working in the right spirit. There is a breadth of view and liberality of feeling in the Resolution of the Government of Madras, which cannot be too highly admired.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has given another snub to the Government of Bombay, and that with great justice. The reader might recollect that some time back we took exception to the Bill, which the Bombay Government forced through the local Legislative Council, taxing the Mhowra flower, which is used in several parts of the Western Presidency as an article of food. The

people and the press of Bombay opposed this measure, and their voice was echoed by the non-official members of the Council. But the Bombay Government was obdurate. We are glad to observe that the Viceroy has taught the Bombay Government that if it is not amenable to public opinion it is subject to the control of the Government of India. In a remarkably lucid letter Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Legislative Secretary, has conveyed the reasons for which His Excellency has refused his assent to the Bill. At the outset Mr. Fitzpatrick says :

Before, however, proceeding to signify his reason for this decision, as required by Section 40 of the Indian Councils Act, he thinks it desirable to remove a misapprehension into which His Excellency the Governor appears to have fallen in regard to the attitude of the Government of India towards the Bill. Speaking in the Legislative Council on the 21st June, His Excellency is reported to have made the following remarks : — 'This Bill has been submitted to the Government of India who are always very watchful, indeed, against many measure pressing unduly on the people and increasing the burden of taxation. They, after full consideration, entertain no such objections as have been stated here to day.' These remarks undoubtedly imply that the Government of India had at least tacitly approved of the policy of the Bill. But this is not the case. It is true that in December last the Bill was forwarded to the Government of India, but only with reference to one particular feature of it, viz. the penal clauses, which, according to the established rule, required the previous approval of the Government of India before they could be inserted in the Bill. They alone were codfidered by the Government of India at that time and the letter of 16th February, 1882, to your Government was confined to a direction for the reduction of the proposed penalties, and to suggestions for some trifling improvements in the drafting of one of the clauses, no allusion being made to the general policy of the measure. And this, I am to remark, was only in accordance with what His Excellency conceives to be the recognised practice in regard to measures submitted under the rule requiring the previous sanction of the Government of India to the penal clauses of Bills introduced into local Legislatures. On such occasions the consideration of the Government of India is not given to the general policy of a measure, and any action they may take at that stage must not be interpreted as implying either that the Governor General in Council has in any way signified approval of the general policy of the Bill, or that the discretion which the Governor-General is called upon to exercise at a latter stage is in any way compromised.

As to the reasons which have induced the Viceroy to withhold his assent to the Bill they are so cogent and conclusive that no reasonable person can take exception to them. They shew that His Excellency has been actuated by motives of high statesmanship, and that he is fully alive to his duties and responsibilities as the supreme ruler of the land. All honor to the Viceroy !

NO ENGLISHMAN at the present day, we do not hesitate to say, has so completely identified himself with the people of India as Mr. A. O. Hume, late senior member of the North West Board of Revenue. As might be expected he takes a lively interest in Lord Ripon's noble policy of local self-government, and in order to further it has addressed an earnest and eloquent appeal to the leaders of the people through the *Pioneer*. We wish we could make room for it in its entirety, but we will content ourselves with a few extracts. Mr. Hume gives a graphic description of the position of the Viceroy at the present time, of the difficulties which surround him and of the drawbacks which impede his success in any measure of reform. He shews that Lord Ripon is doing all that he can to sow the seed of self-government in this country, and that if that seed is to grow into a goodly tree with flowers and fruits, we must water it, tend it, and labour to bring it to maturity. Mr. Hume thus eloquently concludes :

If throughout the country, during this coming year, any considerable fraction, even of the educated and wealthy classes, will show, in practice a sincere interest in local self-government ; if they will, disregarding the trouble and the interruption to their own business and pleasure, work steadily and intelligently at public affairs ; organizing elections so as to secure the best men, everywhere, for the work, regardless of their own personal advancement ; or if, when elected, they will zealously, wisely, and uprightly discharge the duties falling to their lot without fear or favour ; if they will put before them day and night the fact that their country will be on its trial, and that their success, or failure, will be *pro tanto* the honour or disgrace of India, if, in a word, they will show that they really are men, good and true, and not mere precocious children, incapable of sustained effort and noble aims, another year will not elapse without further important development in the direction of self-government, nor another decade without a bloodless social revolution for which many true hearts have long yearned, but which none, until quite recently, have ever dared to look for as a practical possibility.

My friends, the game is in our own hands ; the ball is at your feet, and the question is, "*What will you do with it?*" Alas ! even those who love you best, who are yours, whether you sink or swim, await the result of the ordeal with anxiety and uncertainty.

We entirely concur. As Mr. Hume says, it is our own work, and we should therefore put our own shoulders to the wheel. Lord Ripon wont and cannot remain long in our country, and we, our children and our children's children will reap the fruit of the seed he is sowing NOW OR NEVER ought to be our motto.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has redeemed his promise and paid a visit to Lahore. He has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Lahore Municipality presented him an address of welcome, to which his Lordship returned a feeling reply. We are told that "the Viceroy expressed himself as much touched by the tone of their address and the proof it afforded of the manner in which it appreciated the spirit by which he had been guided in administering India. His Excellency's desire was to act not merely as the ruler, but the friend of the Indian people, and he would desire no more fitting reward when his Indian career closed than to know that the sentiments of the address were those entertained by the public generally." His Excellency repeated that "the primary object of the extensions of local self-government was the promotion of the political education of the people." After saying that the present scheme was a logical sequence of Lord Mayo's policy of decentralization, His Excellency remarked :

He desired also that the new system should closely assimilate with the habits, customs and feelings of the people, and be based, as far as possible, on indigenous native institutions, so that it might be one consistent with the traditions of the country and the feelings and requirements of the people. Again, the application of the system to every portion of the territory under the local Governments was not sought. All parts of India were not fitted to receive it. Some were very backward, some advanced, and it would be absurd to propose self-Government for the Santhals, Bhils or Khonds. Neither was it expected that the policy would be immediately followed by better practical administration. The real object in view was the education and training of the people, and Government were content to put up for some time with many failures in practical administration.

It was a gross misrepresentation to say that there was anything in this policy indicating want of confidence on the part of Government in the administration of the district officers. No one had a higher opinion, or greater respect, than His Excellency for the civil servants of India. It was not, however, for the mere promotion of good administration that the Government proposed this change, but because they desired to avail themselves of the services of native gentlemen of influence and intelligence to take a large part in the management of their own local affairs.

Under this system the Viceroy contended that the influence of district officers would be increased and not diminished. The system, no doubt, would require somewhat different qualities of administration from those under a more uniform system. It would require the qualities of statesmen rather than of the administrator, and for His Excellency's part he considered the qualities of a statesman are the higher of the two.

In this matter, the Viceroy proceeded to say, Government had done their part; it remained in the Panjab, as in the rest of India, for the people how to do their part, for men of influence and education to come forward and take their proper place in the administration of the country. The success or failure of the policy now lay with them, and the Viceroy had no doubt that they would do their best. Patience and gentle handling would, however, be necessary. It would not do to drive too hard those who were to manage local institutions, and if too much were expected from them at first, an ignominious fiasco would probably result. His Excellency said he was firmly determined that the experiment should not fail, through pertinacious neglect, sloth, or continued incompetence of local bodies. Not to do so could be to betray the policy of Government, and to abandon those interests which they had most nearly at heart. It would therefore be necessary to maintain sufficient control over local bodies, and that control, His Excellency was determined to maintain ; and he hoped it would be applied patiently, but firmly, by local governments. He believed it would be unnecessary to ask any greater powers of control than those provided by English law for similar purposes at home, and he was confident that this was an amount of control of which no man could reasonably complain.

Nobly said. As we have already remarked, it is now time for the people to be up and doing. The Viceroy can only lead, but the people must follow with alacrity, devotion and zeal. We hope the appeal made by His Excellency to the local officers will not be lost ; they should remember that they have been called upon by the head of the Government to play the part of a statesman, and not that of a mere administrator.

MAJOR BARING delivered in the Legislative Council an important speech on the agricultural banks. He deprecated the direct action of Government but advocated the encouragement of private enterprise by Government aid. He says, "the first and most important privilege which the Government may legitimately confer upon any bank is that the advances made by the bank should be recovered through Government agency." He then discussed the conditions on which the Government would confer this privilege upon agricultural banks, and the *modus operandi* which those banks should follow. The offer to realize the advances through Government agency is a most substantial concession—the question is what procedure will the Government follow in this matter. If it should follow the ordinary civil court procedure, there could be no fair objection, but an exceptional precedure such as the certificate procedure of Bengal might be open to serious objection. We agree with Major Baring that the loans should be given not for land improvement only but for general purposes. Unless a liberal policy be adopted in this respect, the great object aimed at by Government *viz.*, to free the poor ryot from the grasp of the money-lender will not be realized. The maximum rate of interest to be allowed by Government is 12 per cent. If agricultural banks be established on the lines chalked out by Major Baring, they are sure to prove a great boon to the people, though their success may not be instantaneous.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta last Monday night and arrived at Bankipore on the following day. On the same day His Honor held a durbar for investing Syud Looft Ali with the insignia of the Indian Empire and on return from Gya a similar durbar for investing Newab Villayet Ali Khan with the khillats of Newab.

His Honor thus addressed the Syud :

"I am glad that the first duty that devolves upon me on my first coming to Behar is that of conferring a distinction and a decoration which the Empress-Queen, through the Viceroy, has been pleased to confer on you. The policy of the Government has hitherto been to bestow such titles on representatives of recognised houses. Exceptions have also been properly made for rewarding deserving and meritorious services. In your case, however, you have deserved it by your liberal encouragement of the study of science and art in your province. This country has passed through a crisis,—a crisis which put the lives and properties of many people in danger ; in fact, some of you, both rich and poor, carried your lives in your hands, —I mean the Mutiny of 1857. I believed you are one of those people whose experiences on that occasion were of a painful character. But you have survived them ; you have been connected with this place for generations, and earned an opulence which has distinguished you in private life. At this close of your career, it has pleased her Gracious Majesty to confer this honour and decoration on you, and I hope you have still many years to live and enjoy it."

Syud Looft Ali was much affected by the kindness of the Lieutenant-Governor and thanked His Honor amid great emotion. His Honor received three addresses, the first from the Branch National Mahomedan Association, the second from the Behar Landholders' Association, and the third from the Zemindars, Municipal Commisioners, and Honorary Magistrates of the Behar Sub-division. His Honor replied to all the addresses in suitable terms. To the Mahomedans he said :

If you yourselves have fallen behind in the race, you should see that your children have a fair start. If you assure to your children a fair chance of making up lost ground, I have no doubt that the Lieutenant-Governor who 15 years' hence may address the National Mahommedan Association from this place will be in a position to congratulate his audience on the advance which by their own exertions they have secured.

To the Behar Landholder's Association His Honor said among other things that the Rent Bill was likely to be introduced in the next session of the Legislative Council, and that the despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject had arrived but that he had not yet seen it. In reply to the third address His Honor remarked that the project of a railway to the Behar sub-division was under consideration.

THE FIRST BILL on the subject of local self-government introduced into the Governor General's Council refers to the Central Provinces. This was due to an accident, but it is not the less an important measure. Mr. Crosthwaite, who presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill, explained its object and provisions. He said that this Bill should not be regarded as a model for the other provinces. It is adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the Central Provinces. The scheme of local self-government proposed in this Bill is based partly on indegenous institutions. There will be local Boards and District Councils. Circles of villages will be formed, and the headmen of villages or the *muccadams* will be selected to represent them. The trading classes will also be represented, and the elective system will be introduced among them gradually. The District Council will exercise control over the local boards, and the District officer will ex-

ercise control over them all. It is proposed to give the local Boards and Councils the management of small local affairs, such as communications, dispensaries, buildings, schools and the like, and to place at their disposal the present funds which are applied to such purposes and to enable the Government to assign to the funds at their disposal such contributions from time to time as the local Government may think fit. It will be thus seen that this is by no means a pretentious measure. It is a step in the right direction. The Viceroy took this opportunity to explain his policy. His Excellency said that "the Government had not the slightest intention of laying down hard and fast rules of a uniform character for the extension of local self-government throughout the whole of this vast Peninsula." As an earnest of the spirit in which it is proposed to carry out the scheme of local self-government we heartily welcome this measure.

WE HAVE received the following letter from a correspondent at Utterpara :

In the *Patriot* of the 6th instant you published what you call a 'unique' circular issued by the Sub-Divisional officer of Serampore to the rate-payers of Uttarpara and make some unpleasant observations upon it. I will not here dwell upon the advisability or otherwise of the introduction of the elective system into the town of Uttarparah, but shall simply confine myself to a consideration of the manner in which you treat Mr. Carstairs in connection with the circular. I do not clearly see what your reasons can be for calling that judicious and energectic officer a disloyal servant of Government. Mr. Carstairs has nowhere exp essed himself as being opposed to the scheme of local self-government sanctioned by the Viceroy; what he objects to is the introduction of the elective system into a Municipality to which in his opinion it is unsuited. The object Mr. Carstairs had in view in issuing the circular referred to was doubtless to tell the rate-payers that to his thinking the present system of Municipal Government in Uttarparah which has worked most satisfactorily for a long series of years is the best suited to the conditions of the town and that a change is not likely to confer any additiona benefits upon them. And I would regard it in the light of an advice which he believed it was his duty to give in the interests of the Municipality. You charge him, and most unjustly I am constrained to say, with placing himself in "direct opposition to the declared policy of Government." Well, inasmuch as Goverament has not as yet declared that U tarpara should have the elective system extended to it Mr. Carstairs is not amenable to the charge. The charge of utter forgetfulness of his position and duties which you also bring against him is likewise unjust and untenable. In justice to Mr. Carstairs it should be said that he is one of those officers who love to see people placed under his care in the enjoyment of happiness and liberty.

A Voice from Uttarpara.

Mr. Carstairs may well say—save me from my friends! Our correspondent ought to have seen that we have let down his hero very gently. We had neither time nor space nor inclination to go into detailed criticism of the unique circular of Mr. Carstairs. Could any thing be more misleading than the statement contained in the circular that under the present nomination system "the Commissioners, when appointed, are appointed after due enquiry?" "Objections to their appointment," Mr. Carstairs says, "are heard and attended to. The Government chooses as well as it can." Are the rate-payers allowed an opportunity to know the names of persons who may be appointed by Government, or, if so disposed, to take objections to any one of them? We are really surprised that a knowing officer like Mr. Carstairs has committed himself to such a statement. He has done an injustice to himself by issuing this foolish circular, for we are willing to give him every credit for ability and energy.

RAJA SOURINDROMOHUN TAGORE Bahadur, Mus. Doc, C.I.E., has been asked by the National Anthem Society, London, to translate the Anthem into some of the Indian languages and to set them to our national music. The Raja has performed his task most creditably. He has translated the song into Sanskrit and Bengali. In a very interesting introduction the Raja says, "I have attempted a free rendering of the English Anthem into Sanskrit and Bengali, giving for the number of syllables in each line in the English piece an equivalent number of letters in the Sanskrit and Bengali versions, so that though the original and the translated pieces do not agree in meter, there would be no difficulty in singing the latter to the notes to which the English piece is set." The song has been set to twelve Indian melodies, which the Raja thus explains :

In arranging the words of the Bengali and Sanskrit translations and the music in eleven of the twelve pieces submitted herewith, the following plan has been adopted :—In every case the English words of the "National anthem" have been put in, set to the original English tune, in a stave preceding the one used for the Indian tunes and words. The object of giving two staves throughout (except in the last piece) has been to show that the number and duration of the notes in the English music, bar by bar, have not been departed from in the composition of the Indian melodies, and that the number of letters in Bengali and Sanskrit agrees exactly with that of the words in the English piece. Besides, the exhibition of the words of the anthem in the three languages, one after the other, in one and the same place, will facilitate singing by three or more persons in unison, and the singing might be in the three languages, but all to the same notes.

With reference to the music it will be perceived that the original English melody of the "National anthem" is in a great measure similar to the Indian melody which goes by the name of *Luma-Jhijhiti*, though the thoroughly English character of the former renders it difficult for the ordinary Indian musician easily to grasp the points of resemblance.

The first, second, and the fifth are generally sung at night; the third, sixth, eighth, and the ninth, in the morning. The fourth is sung generally at mid-day, and the seventh in the evening. It will be seen that in No. VIII the original English tune has been put in with the notes D, E, A and B made flat, with a view to show how the piece itself, with the altered value of these notes, resembles the Indian melody *Bhairavi* to which piece No VIII has been set. The tenth piece, known as *Shahana*,—a favorite melody with Mahomedan Emperors of India,—is usually sung on auspicious occasions, and is admirably adapted for a benedictory song like the National Anthem. The eleventh is one of the melodies sung in the rainy season, and has been selected to commemorate the honor conferred upon me in this season in being asked to undertake this loyal and to me grateful task. The twelfth and last has been composed without reference to the number or duration of notes, such as are observed in the original English piece. It is an adaptation from a style of singing, known here as "*Nagara Kirtana*" which was introduced by Chaitanya Deva, the great religious reformer of Bengal, who flourished in about 1498 of the Christian era. The music is religious in its character and is generally intended for singing by a large number of persons in street processions. It will, I trust, do well for several voices.

Thus in the twelve melodies to which I have set the National Anthem, I have attempted to show some of the varied phases of Indian music. I deem it necessary to mention the fact that the European system of notation, as at present in use, is not exactly suitable for the transcription of Indian melodies abounding in quatrer notes or thirds of notes, and in a few graces that can only be performed upon Indian Musical Instruments. Such melodies only have been selected for the present purpose as can be performed on the piano or any other English instrument with the least risk to the integrity of their character.

Thanks to the musical talents and public spirit of Raja Sourindromohun Tagore Bengal carries the palm in this loyal offering to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of debility and emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed :" I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks :—" With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 11th November, 1882.

Since our last report nothing of importance has transpired in our commercial markets either in imports or exports as there were only four working days and these even together with the rest of the week devoted to preparations for the Dewalee and Kali Poojah, the former is a time-honoured institution more of a social than of a religious character widely observed by the Hindu community of Upper Bengal and the North Western Provinces, generally not less than a week is spent in its observance when all business is set aside and hence the demands for *Piece-Goods* almost ceases at this season of the year, the latter is a well known religious festival only observed in Bengal. It is expected that after a fortnight the trade in Piece-Goods will revive, but in exports unless there be a reasonable reduction in prices to induce operations nothing of importance will occur.

MONETARY.

No change of consequence in money matters has yet taken place, former rates of interest and discount continue.

GOVERNMEET SECURITIES

Continue in limited request even at slightly improved rates. In joint stock shares nothing of importance has transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
W. Anamala Pillay Avergal, Esq. Alangudi.....	6	9	0
The Traffic Superintendent Nagpore and Chhatisgarh Railway	3	8	0
The Librarian, Mongoldoi, Upper Assam	13	4	0
L. J Crawdy Esq., Tangail	5	0	0
The Secretary College Reading Room, Tanjore	6	10	0
Baboo Shama Churn Pootiunud, Ghateswara.....	5	0	0
,, Bolinarain Burrah, Jorehat	3	4	0
,, Atool Chunder Ghose, Dantoon.....	13	4	0
,, Womanath Sen, Tipperah	10	0	0
,, Anand Nath Sen, Tangail	3	4	0
,, Madhavlal, Buxar	16	9	0
,, Brojolal Ghose, Lahore	13	4	0
,, Womes Chunder Sircar, Gya.....	13	4	0
,, Jaminy Mohun Chatterjee, Shillong	6	10	0
,, Chunder Coomar Bose, Gobiudpore.....	17	0	0
,, Sama Churn Moitra, Dumuria	13	4	0
,, Hurihur Mookerjee, Jalai.....	13	4	0
,, Khetter Chunder Aditto, Allahabad	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 8, 1882.

GENERAL.—3rd Oct—Mr F H McLaughlin, Dist and Sess. Judge, Backergunge, on leave, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Pubna and Bogra, during absence of Mr C A Kelly.

Mr H M Kisch, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Judl, Poltl and Appmt Depts, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for twelve months.

Mr R L Mangles, V C, Member of the Board of Revenue, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is posted temply to Midnapore.

Baboo Prosunno Coomar Dutt, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, leave for two months and nineteen days, in extension of leave granted 20th Decr last.

The services of Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Patna, are placed tempy at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment on the work of demarcation in connection with the survey of the estates in Sarun.

Moulvi Mahammad Abdurrauf, tempy Sub-Depy Colr Burdwan, is allowed leave for six weeks, from 2nd prox.

Moulvie Ahmed, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Furreedpore, to have tempy charge of the Goalundo division of that dist from date he joined his apptmt, during absence of Mr K J Badsha, who has been permitted to appear at the High proficiency Exam in Bengali.

Baboo Gour Das Bysack, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Maldah, leave for two months and fifteen days, from date he may be relieved.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Dinagepore, on leave, is transferred to Malda and is posted to the sudder station of that dist during the absence of Baboo Gour Das Bysack.

Mr A W Stark, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rajmehal, Sonthal Perghs, leave for one month and twenty-one days from 15th inst.

Baboo Gopee Krishna Lall, tempy Sub Depy Colr, Pakour, Sonthal Perghs, is transfd temply to Rajmehal in that dist.

Mr S N Bannerjee, tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Rungpore, to be Special Sub-Depy Colr for the re-valuation work for cess purposes in the Rajshahye district.

The 2nd November 1882.—Baboo Jogesh Chunder Mitter, Officiating Second Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore, is appointed to be Additional Subordinate Judge of Burdwan.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mitter, Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of the third grade.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mitter is also appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore.

Moulvie Amir Ali Khan, Munsif of Banka, Bhagulpore, is promoted to the first grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Dwarka Nath Mitter.

Baboo Siti Kant Mallik, Munsif of Jessore, is promoted to the second grade of Munsifs, *vice* Moulvi Amir Ali Khan.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Mukerji, Munsif of Hosseinpore in Mymensingh, is promoted to the third grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Siti Kant Mallik.

Advertisements.

BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

WITH AN APPENDIX ON NIRVANA BY

NISIKANTHA CHATTOPADHYA.

London Printed by Annie Besant and Charles Bradlough.

PRICE 3 ANNAS INCLUDING POSTAGE.

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Premsagur and Holling's translation of it, bound in one, Rs. 2.
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Macnaghten's Principles and Precedents of Hindu Law 2nd edn. Madras, Rs. 5.
Tagore Law Lectures, 70, 71, 72 and 79 Rs. 25.
15 Bosepara Lane, Calcutta, KEDARNATH BANERJEE

কলিকাতা মেডিকেল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা

ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী জগৎলক্ষ্মী ঘোষ

এবং

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায়

২১০।১ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, সাধারণ ব্রাহ্মসমাজ মন্দিরের উত্তর।

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association

FOR THE

Half-year ended 31st October 1882.

1. Your Directors submit for examination and approval the Accounts of the Association for the half-year ended 31st October 1882.

2. On the 30th April last the uncollected rent bills amounted to Rs. 6,098-1-3; during the subsequent six months, bills were issued for Rs. 49,188-2-9; of these two amounts Rs. 49,571-12-9 have been realised, leaving Rs. 5,714-7-3 outstanding.

3. A generally dull business for the first 2 months of the half-year was succeeded by a rather brisk demand for storage accommodation which continued till within the last few weeks; since then the improvement has been less marked, but the half-year closes with a moderately active business in progress.

4. The divisible surplus amounts to R. 32,066-2-8 which, after reserving Rs. 2,000 as usual for the Repair and Building Fund, will admit of a dividend of Rs. 15 per share.

J. W. O'KEEFE,
TARINEY CHURN BHOSE,
D. C. LAW,
A. E. HARRISS,
H. N. GLADSTONE,

CALCUTTA:
4th November 1882.

At the Half yearly General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, held at their Office on Wednesday the 8th November 1882, *at noon, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously*:—

1. *Proposed* by Baboo Mohindro Nauth Bhose,
Seconded by Baboo Joy Gobind Law,
That the Report of the Directors be received, and the Accounts passed as correct.

2. *Proposed* by G. H. Kiernander, Esq.,
Seconded by H. N. Gladstone, Esq.,
That the divisible surplus of Rs. 32,066-2-8 be appropriated in terms of the 4th paragraph of the Director's Report, and that a dividend be declared of 15 Rupees per share payable on and from the 14th instant.

3. *Proposed* by Baboo Joy Gobind Law,
Seconded by Baboo Mohindro Nauth Bhose,
That the thanks of this meeting, on behalf of the Shareholders, be given to the Directors, Secretary and Establishment for their services during the past half-year.

J. W. O'KEEFE

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

86th Dividend.

The Dividend for the half-year ended 31st October 1882 of Rs. 15 per share will be payable on and from the 14th instant.

H. W. I. WOOD,
Secretary.

Calcutta,
8th November 1882.

THE ALLAHABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED,

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000, DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Payment—Rs. 10 per share on allotment, and the remainder by calls of not more than Rs. 10 per share at intervals of not less than one month.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

T. P. Crowley, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. T. Crowley & Co.
Moonshi Hanuman Prashad, Vakeel, High Court.
Babu Gya Prashad, Banker.
Moonshi Sadasook Lall, Pensioner, late Government Translator, N.-W. P.
Babu Oprokash Chandra Mookerjee, Vakeel, High Court.
R. A. Fairlie, Esq., Agent, Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Lalla Ram Charan Lall, Banker.
Wm. Jno. Dare, Esq., Manager *Pioneer* Press.
F. T. Atkins, Esq., Secretary, New Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.
Moonshi Kishori Lall, Pensioner, late Moonsif.
Babu Ashootosh Mookerjee, Contractor.
Lalla Dabee Pershad, Contractor.
Baboo Charoo Chunder Mitter, of the Firm of Messrs. Nilcomol Mitter and Son.
Moonshi Ram Prasad, Vakeel, High Court, } *Secretaries,*
Babu Bunga Chunder Bhattacharjee, B.A., }
BANKERS.—Uncovenanted Service Bank Limited, Allahabad.

For shares, &c., apply to the Secretaries, at 3, Johnstonegunj, Allahabad, or to the Bankers of the Company.

WANTED.

A Head-master for the higher class, English school, salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Graduates holding B. A. Degree with experience as a Teacher will be preferred. Apply before 30th November to

Secretary, School Committee,
Kendrapara.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the construction of the new Howrah Foreshore Road, from about the Tatteepara Ghat Road to its junction with the Municipal Road in Howrah.

The whole of the earthwork to be completed by the 30th of June 1883 and the whole of the metalling by the 31st of March 1884.

A copy of the specification may be had, and the plan inspected on application to the Assistant Engineer, Port Commissioner's Office.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Howrah Foreshore Road" should be submitted to the undersigned, by noon of the 21st instant. The Tenders may be for one or more sections.

The successful Tenderer will be required to enter into a contract on the usual terms.

An abstract of the probable quantities of work to be executed in the construction of the Howrah Foreshore Road.

Sections of Road.	Earthwork. Excavation.	Earthwork. Filling is to be conveyed to the work.	Earthwork. Total quantity on section.	Road metalling.	Turfing.
	cub. ft.	cub. ft.	cub. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.
From peg at 1,500 ft. to peg at 2,500 ft.	11,95,000	Nil	11,95,000	30,000	90,330
„ 2,500 „ „ 3,400 „	12,70,893	322,749	15,93,642	27,000	117,675
„ 3,400 „ „ 4,000 „	637,600	750,016	13,87,616	18,000	83,550
„ 4,000 „ „ 5,000 „	674,520	973,701	16,48,221	30,000	120,500
Total quantities ...	37,78,013	20,46,466	58,24,479	105,000	412,055

G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Port Commissioner's Office,
November 1882.

NOTICE.

The Office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, including the Government House Treasury, has been removed to No. 1, Larkin's Lane.

The Private Secretary will continue to hold his personal Office in Government House.

D. PANIOTY,
Asst. Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

Calcutta,
No. 1, Larkin's Lane.

রত্ন-গিরি।

আশা—প্রতীক্ষা।

প্রথম পর্ব্ব সমাপ্ত হইয়াছে। মূল্য ৸/১০ ডাক মাসুল এক আনা। দ্বিতীয় পর্ব্ব সপ্তাহে সপ্তাহে ফর্ম্মায় ফর্ম্মায় প্রকাশিত।

শ্রীঅমূল্য কৃষ্ণ দেবশর্ম্মা।

কলিকাতা, শোভাবাজার।

Sealed Tenders are invited for the execution of Road works estimated about 33172 Rupees under the Road Cess District Maldah. Forms of tenders and particulars of works and allotments may be had from application to the undersigned. All tenders must be submitted before 25th November next. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

JOGENDRONATH GHOSE,
District Engineer.

Maldah, Distt. Engr.'s Office,
The 18th October, 1882.

Wanted a Teacher for the second class of the Barary Higher Class English School in Sewan, Bhaugulpore, on a monthly salary of Rs. 50. One who has passed B. A. will be preferred and the applications with testimonials of the candidates ought to be forwarded to the undersigned before the 15th of December 1882.

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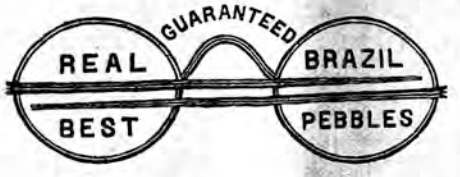

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